THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD, MARCH, 1866. "Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER. TERMS: $2.00—$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 33. EMPORIUM PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899. NO. 47.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. MCNARNEY,
JOHNSON & MCNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

F. D. LEET.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL,
WM. MCGEE, PROPRIETOR
Emporium, Pa.
Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county.
30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office,)
Emporium, Pa.
WILLIAM MCDONALD, Proprietor.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours.
no27-1yr Wm. McDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR,
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.
Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.
I will visit Driftwood the first Tuesday, and Sinnemahoning the third Wednesday of each month.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,

LUCK IS YOURS.
You carry your luck with you. You are lucky indeed to have the privilege of dealing with us. Our customers set in the midst of good fortune and have a tight hold upon it. Once they have found us they cling to us the jury through. 1899 will be your lucky year if you purchase of Dodson.

Wanted.

Active men to sell tea, coffee, spices and baking powder to families. Liberal commission allowed. Apply to Grand Union Tea Co., 33 W. Long Ave., DuBois, Pa. 47-3t

For Sale.

Oil route, known as Emporium Oil Company. Inquire of
J. R. FETTER,
47-2t Emporium, Pa.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to extend our sincere thanks and gratitude to those friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during the late illness and death of our beloved husband and father, I. A. Hirsch.

MRS. I. A. HIRSCH AND FAMILY.

Had Been There Before.

It may be interesting to many of our citizens to know that three of the four men convicted of burglary at the last term of court, were quickly identified by the keeper of the Western Penitentiary as having been former inmates of that institution. One of them having been released from the Penitentiary only six months prior to his last arrest and conviction.

Saturday's Wind Storm.

Last Saturday afternoon Emporium was visited by one of the most severe windstorms in years and for a time it looked as though one of Mark Twain's "Wahoo Zephers" had struck the place. Late in the afternoon the wind subsided, the only serious damage resulting from the gale was the blowing down of the large iron smoke stack at the tannery and the tearing loose of the weather vane from the steeple of the M. E. Church.

Pardoned.

We clip the following from the Renovo Record, of Friday, Jan. 13th: "A telegram was received from Harrisburg, Wednesday, announcing the pardon of Charles Cleary, who has been serving a life sentence in the the Western Penitentiary, for the murder of Philip Paul in this place about ten years ago. Cleary was about nineteen years old at the time of the commission of the crime. He is expected to arrive here to-day."

Statement of W. N. Y. & P. Ry. for 1898.

At an annual meeting of the stockholders of the W. N. Y. & P. railroad held in Philadelphia on Monday, the old board of managers, with President Samuel C. DeCoursey at the head, were re-elected. President DeConrsey's report for 1898 showed a decrease in the earnings of the road. The figures follow: Gross earnings, $1,695,-798, a decrease of $151,026 from 1897; net earnings, $550, 359, a decrease of 187,369. In 1898 there was an outlay of $60,490 in improvements.

Section Foreman's Report.

Altoona Republican.

A railroad section foreman recently sent in the following unique account of an accident: "MacWhorter's bull sthruck at the long siding by No. 4 and killed. We found him alongside the thrack and he was not quite dead then. I borrowed a gun and shot him three times, killing him "again." Dennis Sullivan then sthruck him another blow on the head with a pick and finished him. The bull is now dead.

"Signed, M. DONNIVAN."

New Ruling on Board Bill Jumpers.

Judge Simonton, of Dauphin county, has defined what constitutes the charge of defrauding a boarding house keeper. W. E. Mutzelbaugh was before the court on that charge. The defendent, it was testified, had no baggage in his possession when he became a boarder at the establishment. Judge Simonton decided that as he had no baggage when he became a boarder, his offense was not a criminal one, and had no right to be brought up in a criminal court. The judge instructed the jury to the effect that to come into a criminal court, a boarding house keeper must have evidence that a defrauding patron had baggage and sneaked it away from the house.

At the Musical College, Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., none but the best methods are used, so that to-day it is recognized as one of the foremost schools of music in the country. $33 will pay for a term of six weeks, instruction and board. Spring term will begin May 8. For catalogues address,
46-4t HENRY B. MOYER,
Director.

General Merrill Dead.

Gen. Jesse Merrill, a prominent attorney, and well known throughout Pennsylvania, died at Lock Haven Saturday night. He had been in failing health for some months. During the civil war he enlisted in Company D, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and was detailed for duty in the signal service corps. In 1862 he organized the signal service army of Ohio, of which he took command shortly after. He also served on the staffs of Generals Buell, Rosecrans and Thomas. In 1871 he was appointed by Governor Geary Major General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. While serving in the latter position he had charge of the Eleventh Division, which was called out to quell the Williamsport riots in 1872.—Renovo News. Gen. Merrill was well known in Cameron county, having practiced in our courts for the past fifteen years and during which time he had acquired a deservedly popular reputation as an able lawyer and counselor, and was considered by those who knew him as one who possessed all the instincts of a true gentleman. His large circle of friends and acquaintances in this county will be pained to learn of his taking off.

Public Installation.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 12, about two hundred Sir Knights and Lady Maccabees and friends assembled at their hall to witness the installation of the officers of Gladioli Hive and Goodwill tent.

Sir Knight Com., C. L. Butler, having called order introduced Sir Knight W. E. Blaney, Gt. R. K., who acted as installing officer for the Sir Knights. Lady Housler, Past Com. of Gladioli Hive, acting for the Ladies.

The Lady Guards then executed the L. O. T. M. drill in a manner that won frequent applause A pleasing feature of the drill was the explanation of its letters by Nellie Swartz, who was dressed in the colors of the order. Lady Ella Hacket presided at the organ. A dialogue and several recitations were then delivered, after which Mr. Blaney made some very interesting remarks on the growth of the order and the good work done the past year, it being the banner year of both Hive and Tent. The ladies then served refreshments, after which a beautiful silk quilt was raffled off, which netted the ladies a neat sum. Emporium has some busy "bees."

School Reports.

The following is the report of the Sterling Run Grammar School for the month beginning Dec. 8, 1898, and ending Jan. 11, 1899:

Whole attendance, males, 33; females, 13; total 26. Average attendance, males, 11; females, 11; total, 22. Per cent. of attendance, males 85; females, 92. Following are the pupils who were present every day during the month:

James Furlong, Lous Whiting,
Irvin Hart, Pearl Marsh,
Blanche Kissel, Lora Keefe,
Grace Devling.

Visitors—Mr. John Chapman, Supt. Miss Mattie Collins, Mr. Arthur Wylie, Miss May Darrin.

D. B. PETERSON. Prin.

Report of Sterling Primary School for month ending Jan. 11. Those in regular attendance during the month are:

John Kissel, Grant Hart,
George Keefe, Harley Newkirk,
Irven Newkirk, Lola Hart,
Frances Summerson, Gladys Keefe,
Celia Gilmarten, Harry Whiting,
Wallace Whiting, Lucy Fitzgerald,
Helen Farley.

Total number enrolled, 29.

Visitors:—Miss Collins, Miss Carrie Munsell, A. S. Wylie, Prof. D. B. Peterson.

GENENIEVE FRANK, Teacher.

Notice.

To any person having an account at our store, please call and settle at once as we are going to leave Emporium.
41-tf JOHN J. SOBLE.

Don't fail to visit our store every day. There's a bargain waiting you.
DAY'S.

Emmanuel Church.

The offering next Sunday morning, January 22d, will be for Foreign Missions.

The Reading Room Open for Ladies.

The Emporium Free Reading Room will be open hereafter on Saturdays from one to five o'clock, for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the ladies to consult the reference library. Mrs. Hitchcock will be in charge of the room at these hours.

Oyster Suppers.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will serve an oyster supper at the home of Mrs. R. C. Dodson, on Thursday evening, Jan. 19, 1899. Oysters served in all styles. Supper, 25 cents.

The ladies of Emmanuel Church choir will give an oyster supper at the home of Mrs. Wm. H. Howard, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25th. Supper 25 cents.

The University Association.

On Monday evening, Jan. 23, the subject for study will be English Literature from the Conquest to Elizabeth (Syllabus No. 6, pp. 397-413). The following topics are included: From the Conquest to Chaucer; The Age of Chaucer; Langland, Wycliff and "Sir John Mandeville;" The Imitators of Chaucer; Popular Ballads; The English Renaissance.

Facts About the New Year.

The calendar for 1899 gives the following facts: Washington's birthday comes on Wednesday, and memorial Day and July 4, will be celebrated on Tuesdays. Christmas will come on Monday, Ash Wednesday on February 15. Shrove Sunday is March 31, and Easter on April 2. The new Congressmen will assume their prerogatives on Saturday, March 4. May day is to be on Monday. The year ends with a Sunday.

Death of an Aged Lady.

After a lingering illness of several weeks, Mrs. Mary Chandler passed away at thehome of her daughter, Mrs. Aaron Sweetman, in Rich Valley, last Sunday morning at nine o'clock, aged seventy-three years.

The deceased, with her husband, came to this country in an early day, locating near the head of North Creek, where she reared a family of four children and has had the privilege of seeing them grow to manhood and womanhood to comfort and care for her in her declining years.

From her youth upward she always strived to lead an exemplary christian life and died strong in the faith. The funeral was held from the Rich Valley church, Tuesday afternoon, and was largely attended, Rev. Readett officiating.

Local Institute Announcement.

The teachers of Sterling Run have arranged for a local institute Jan. 21, 1899. All persons interested in education are cordially invited to attend.

The committee has made every effort to produce a good program and every thing is being done to make the visit of teachers to our town a pleasant one. The subjects have been selected to bear upon the things that are found in the every day work of the teachers and we especially request the presence of the teachers throughout the county.

PROGRAM.

1—Devotional Exercises, - Rev. Piper
2—Address of Welcome, Rev. Ebersole
3—Song, by Institute.
4—Helps, - - Mr. John C. Hart
5—Geography, Supt. Miss Mattie Collins

NOON.

6—History, - - Mr. B. G. Woodward
7—The Teacher, - Miss Ethel Devling
8—Music.
10—Observations in the Reading Class, Miss Minnie Brooks.
11—How to Prevent Tardiness, Miss Helen Van Valkenberg.

Institute opens promptly at 10:30.

D. B. PETERSON, Chairman.

We are closing out our stock of fleece lined underwear, at cut rate prices.
N. SEGER.

Republican Primaries.

SHIPPEN TOWNSHIP.

The Republican electors of Shippen township will assemble at the Court House, Emporium, on Saturday, Jan. 28, 1899, to nominate candidates for township offices. Polls will be open from two to four o'clock.

B. L. SPENCE,
GEO. VAN WERT,
JOHN W. LEWIS,
Committeemen.

The Republicans of the West Ward are requested to meet at the Council Room, Saturday evening, January 28, 1899, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various ward offices and elect three delegates to the Borongh Convention. Polls to be open from 7:00 to 8:00 o'clock.

WARD COMMITTEE.

MIDDLE WARD.

The Republican electors of the Middle Ward will meet at the Council Room Saturday evening, Jan. 28, 1899 for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several ward offices and the election of three delegates to the Borough Convention. Polls to be open from 7:00 to 8:00 o'clock.

WARD COMMITTEE.

EAST WARD.

The Republican electors of the East Ward are requested to meet at the Hose House, in said Ward, Saturday evening, Jan. 28, 1899 for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several Ward offices and elect three delegates to the Borough Convention. Polls to be open from 7:00 to 8:00 o'clock.

WARD COMMITTEE.

BOROUGH CONVENTION.

The Emporium Borough Republican Convention will convene in the City Hall, Monday evening, Jan. 30th, 1899 at 8:00 o'clock for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices and transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

WARD CHAIRMEN.

Obituary.

Last Thursday evening the sad intelligence was received here of the death of Miss Huldah C. Freeman, who succumbed to a complication of diseases at the home of her sister at Otsego, Mich., on the afternoon of the above date.

Miss Freeman was the daughter of the late Judge Seneca Freeman and wife, who were among the pioneers of Cameron county, coming here with the Earls, Chadwicks, Sizers and others when this country was a howling wilderness.

Notwithstanding the limited advantages for education which the early settlers of this section were subjected to, Miss Freeman acquired many scholarly attainments, being considered a highly cultured and well read lady, and retaining to her last days a clear, sound memory of the events of her childhood. The deceased resided on the Portage, since the death of her parents, on what is known as the "old Freeman place" but removed to Otsego, with her sister, Miss Pamelia, about four months ago. The exact date of her birth could not be learned at this writing, but as near as can be ascertained she was in her seventy-second year.

Fountain City, Ind.

The lecture Saturday night by Prof. Byron W. King was the finest thing ever witnessed in Fountain City. The "Chariot Race," from Ben Hur, was simply grand beyond description, and every one in the house was in the act of raising to their feet to witness the final crash of the charioters. His rendition of "Pard" and "Rough," a death scene in a mining camp, was so realistic that every listener was affected to tears, and one could almost see the gleam of sunshine that came across the vision of the dying man as in his crude way he told of mother and childhood's home." At the Court House, Emporium, Pa., Saturday evening, Feb. 4, 1899.

Father Lenahan is No More.

Word was received here Tuesday of the death of Father Lenahan, which occurred at his home at New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 11th.

The reverend gentleman served as pastor of St. Marks Church, at this place, for about two weeks during the month of August, 1898, and made many warm friends during his short stay here. He was a victim of that ever fatal disease, diabetes, and when he felt its deadly symptoms fastening upon him he relinquished his duties as pastor and retired to the home of his childhood to spend his last hours. The funeral was held on Friday, the 13th.

Pressed Bricks.

Oysters served in the most appetizing styles at Mrs. R. C. Dodson's, this evening.

A nice assortment of men's fine dress gloves, as well as a varied line of heavy working and driving gloves, now displayed at N. Seger's.

You wouldn't have caught that heavy cold, which developed in a case of grip had you worn some of our fleece-lined underwear. N SEGER'S.

Don't forget that the ladies of the Presbyterian church give one of their popular oyster suppers at the home of Mrs. R. C. Dodson, on Fifth street, this Thursday evening.

An official of the P. & E. remarked a few days ago that never in the history of the road had business at this season of the year been as large as it is at present. This refers also to the passenger business.

A lady from Eagleville was immersed in the Bald Eagle creek Sunday evening, Jan. 4th, with the mercury at five degrees above zero and the slush ice freezing solid in the creek, and eight inches of snow on the ground.

There will be three eclipses of the sun in 1899, and two of the moon, viz: Partial eclipse of the sun, Jan. 11 and June 7; annular eclipse of the sun, Dec. 2; total eclipse of the moon, June 23; partial eclipse of the moon, Dec. 16. The only eclipse which can be observed here is the last mentioned.

Just twenty-one years ago Charles and Albert Lowell of East Hiram, were plowing when Albert lost his silver watch and was unable to find it. This fall Charles was again plowing the same field. when he turned out the same watch as bright as when last seen, with the crystal unbroken, but the works rusted.—Coudersport Enterprise.

A conductor making his rounds on a car running from Union to Binghamton, the other day, was offered a five dollar bill in payment for a fare by a young lady holding a small baby in her arms, the conductor inquired if she had anything smaller, when the young lady replied that she had not as she had only been married a year.—Cherry Creek News.

The Pottstown News says that a Phoenixville young man advertised for a wife, under an assumed name, and his sister answered the advertisement, also under an assumed name. The photographs were exchanged and now the young man thinks there is no balm in advestisements, and the old people feel pretty hard to have two fools in one family.

It is reported that a new oil field has been discovered at Scio, Allegheny County, N. Y., and the Standard Oil Company is said to have offered leaseholders $60,000 for options on 2,500 acres of land. The excitement in this new oil-field exceeds that at Gaines, and the town has quadrupled in population within a month.—Wellsboro Agitator.

An order of much interest to pensioners of the government has been issued by the Postoffice Department. It is to the effect that postmasters of money-order offices may cash pension checks from money-order funds. The order states that it is not intended to apply to large cities, where these checks may be readily cashed through banks, "and, while post-masters at the larger money-order offices may also cash such checks as an accommodation to pensioners, those who present checks at such offices may be requested to have them thereafter cashed through banks as heretofore."

Attended the Inauguration.

The following enthusiastic Republicans from Emporium and vicinity helped to swell the throng at Harrisburg and witness the Inauguration of Gov. W. A. Stone on Tuesday: Chas. Seger, B. W. Green, A. C. Blum, F. A. Hill, C. J. Goodnough, Wm. Auchu, H. H. Mullin and Wife, W. R. Sizer. Dan'l Downey, Sr., Michael Dolan and Fritz Seger.

They all report pleasant weather, big parade, largest crowd ever present at the State capitol and a grand glorious time, Owing to the over crowded condition of the hotels, Blum and Hill were obliged to room in an empty box car.

Byron King at Court House, Saturday Evening, Feb'y. 4, 1899.

N. B. No extra charge for Dyspeptics! No rebate given when an auditor faints from laughter. Positively no extra charge for benefits received.

Come all and sit in the sunshine of good humor and mirth. Be good, be happy, be good-natured, be sympathetic, and the ways of life will be smoother and brighter.

BYRON W. KING.

Lloyd's Long Range Forecast of the Weather FOR EMPORIUM AND VICINITY.

FRIDAY, - East wind; warmer; rain during afternoon or night.

SATURDAY Rain during the morning, probably clearing during afternoon SUNDAY Probably fair and cold.

INAUGURATED

We hava been inaugurated Governor of the greatest stationery store in Cameron county. The splendid response which comes in answer to our announcement of a January thaw in prices, must be accepted as highly complimentary to us, as well as to the quality, quantity and variety of our stock and also as evidence that the prices are satisfactory. Therefore the people go to Lloyd's, the store is new—the goods are new—the prices are new—the firm is old, and it is to be trusted. We are determined to make these mid-winter months as if they were the height of the seasons. Although we had a January thaw last week, but nevertheless you should keep in mind that the grass and flowers are still snugged away under the snow, the corn, the wheat and grain family havn' a thought of peeping out of the ground as yet—but its harvest time at Lloyd's, its a time of upheaval of stock and of disorganized prices and we are Governor of it.

Fourth Street. H. S. LLOYD.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The normal human body has in it enough iron to make seven large nails. Some people are so sharp that it is said the iron would make tacks instead of nails.

Two grandsons of President Polk have seats in the present congress. They are R. K. Polk, of Danville, Ky., and his cousin, James K. Polk, of Ridgeway, Pa.

In one year the American copper mining shares have advanced in value from $100,000,000 to $205,000,000. The mineral wealth of the United States loomed up remarkably in the year 1898.

The execution of Joseph Vacher, the French "Jack the Ripper," by Mr. Deibler, was the last act of that kind performed by him. Deibler has held the post of public executioner in France for 38 years, during which time he has executed 53 people, and he now relinquishes the work to his son.

A Siberian paper says that a syndicate of French and Russian capitalists has been formed to start factories, open hotels and business houses, and build towns in Siberia along the route of the great trans-Siberian railroad. This railroad will be the longest and greatest in the world when fully completed.

It was the late Senator Morrill who drew up the educational land grant bill passed in 1862 and signed by President Lincoln. The total grant to all the states was 9,597,840 acres. New York's share was 989,920 acres, and it brought $661,473. Cornell university is one of the numerous monuments of the law.

The lack of timber supply for the world is not likely to cause much uneasiness for some years yet. It is stated that in the province of Archangle, Russia, there are forests belonging to the government which cover 88,979,400 acres in which the ring of the woodsman's ax has as yet scarcely been heard.

The doorkeeper of a Boston theater, who died recently, held his place 37 years, and in all that time never witnessed a play there or anywhere else. On only one occasion he asked for a holiday, and that was to attend a clambake down the harbor. He missed the boat, and was in his place at the theater door at the regular hour.

An electrician in Lockport, N. Y., who was shocked by a current of 900 volts, says he felt no sensation whatever. He saw a blinding flash and was thrown violently to the floor. After staggering to his feet he fainted. He says his brain seemed to be partially paralyzed, and everything around was dreamlike, but he felt no pain, though his hands and ankles were badly burned.

Cordelia Viau has been sentenced at Montreal, Quebec, to be hanged on March 10 for the murder of her husband. The defense was that hypnotism controlled the hand that committed the murder. The official hanging of a woman on this side of the earth is very rare, though quite a number are lynched. During the past year seven colored women have been lynched in the south.

There were 66,073 deaths in Greater New York in 1898—one death for every nine minutes in the year. So says a New York correspondent, and he added that 36,294 of the deaths were in tenement houses, and that 25,325 of the whole number were of children under five years of age—more than half in tenement houses and nearly half children under five years of age. The death rate was 19.21, on an estimated population of 2,948,850.

The United States senate, which is sometimes called the millionaires' club, might with equal appropriateness be designated as an old gentleman's club, for there are a considerable number of members who are well on in years and there are no really young senators, with the exception of Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, who is but 38 years old. Most of the senators are on the shady side of 60 and a number of them are past 70 while the late Senator Morrill, of Vermont, was in his eighty-ninth year.

Official figures by the director of the mint show that the gold product in the United States in 1898 amounted to $65,782,677, or more than $8,000,000 in excess of the total for 1897. Of this total Alaska furnished only a little over $2,000,000, or less than the output in Colorado, California, South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho or Utah. Further investigation may place Alaska high up in the list of gold-producing states and territories, but at present it is of relatively small importance. The Klondike region is on the Canadian side of the border.

NO CHANGE IN THE TARIFF.

American Business Men Have Accepted as Final the Protective Principle.

Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee Dingley is reported as having said that the war revenue law would not be changed this winter, for the reason that the government needs the revenue that is produced by it. Congressman Dingley might have added another reason had he not thought that the necessity of the government was of itself sufficient. He must know that in this city, and probably in every manufacturing community in the United States, a protest that would be impressive would be raised were it understood that it was the intention of the ways and means committee to change in any material way the existing law, or at least that part of it which applies to the customs tariff.

In fact, this feeling is so strong that a reported interview with Senator Hanna has occasioned some anxiety here, and it is a common remark that it is to be hoped that Senator Hanna was inaccurately reported. The opinions which are quoted as coming from him have been carefully read and as a result it is the impression here that the senator does not mean that the war revenue measure or the tariff law must be changed in any important respect, but simply that some minor changes are advisable, and perhaps some additions either to the internal revenue list or to the tariff list which will bring us a larger income.

Nevertheless, the anxiety which the reported remarks of Senator Hanna have occasioned of itself shows how intense is the desire that, for a time at least, business and commerce be permitted to continue undisturbed by any tariff legislation, upon the path which the amazing figures furnished by the bureau of statistics shows to be one of unprecendented prosperity.

It was noticed in the campaign which has just been ended in this state that in none of the resolutions, either of the state or of local conventions of the democratic party, was there any reference to the issue which Cleveland made preeminent in both of his administrations. Not a word was said about the tariff in resolution nor upon the stump. The question was not ignored as a matter of policy, but it was treated as an issue that had been determined and that belongs now to history rather than to the present administration of the government.

The only democrat in the campaign who did speak of the tariff question was Abram S. Hewitt, and he stated two or three times that as a question of policy or of expediency the view which he for many years took, and which was preeminently the view of Cleveland in his first administration respecting the tariff had been, in the light of new conditions and of trade expension, rendered obsolete.

Hewitt is understood to be of the opinion that the American people have accepted as final the principle embodied in the Dingley law, and will consent to no modification of it until possibly after experience in the administration of colonial governments it may be found expedient to modify it in some respects.

Roswell P. Flower is confirmed by recent experience in the view which he took a year ago. However much the Chicago platform of the democratic party may have displeased him, he discovered in it, or rather out of it, something which gave him the greatest gratification, and that was that for the first time in many years the party had subordinated the tariff question.

Flower is now of the opinion that any man who is in business or who depends upon the income or labor of others for his support, who would advocate any change in the tariff laws, should have a conservator appointed over him as a person of unsound mind.

He thinks that business has now thoroughly adjusted itself to the revenue legislation and defies anyone successfully to refute that statement in view of our trade experiences, and especially our foreign commerce of the past year.

In that view other democrats who were once conspicuous as ardent followers in the footsteps of Cleveland, now agree, and it is even observed that at the Reform club, whence a few years ago went forth in the form of millions of pamphlets the gospel of practical free trade, there is no longer any vivacity or especial interest in public questions, and the club has lapsed into the luxurious lethargy of a purely social organization.—N. Y. Letter in Philadelphia Press.

CURRENT COMMENT.

☞The admirers of Col. Bryan should lose no time in presenting him with a rangefinder.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

☞Free silver and socialism weight down democracy. They assure McKinley's reelection.—Chicago Chronicle (Dem.).

☞Mr. Bryan must have realized by this time the helplessness of getting his party together on a free coinage, anti-trust or anti-expansion platform.—Chicago Times-Herald.

☞Mint officials estimate that there are $910,000,000 of gold in this country at the present time. If "gold is a coward," as the silver boomers assert, it certainly isn't afraid of America.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

☞A brass band at Carson, Nev., has secured a judgment for $40 against Senator Stewart for playing for him during the recent campaign. In future he will no doubt prefer to toot his own political horn.—Denver Post.

☞The volume of business for the year just ended has been the greatest ever handled in this country. And yet a few demagogues are going about telling the people that we ought to have a change of government.—Cleveland Leader.

A YEAR OF PROGRESS.

Confidence in the Republican Trade Policy Has Brought Great Prosperity.

Part of the story of the wonderful commercial development of the United States during the past calendar year is told in the weekly trade review issued by Dun & Co. Most of the story is familiar to our readers.

Not only have all previous records been eclipsed in the foreign trade of the country, but they have been broken by prodigious figures. During the past twelve months the value of the exports has exceeded those of any previous 12 months by almost $300,000,000, and the value of the exports and imports combined is greater by about $100,000,000 than in the previous banner year of 1892. Furthermore, during the year just closed, the balance of trade in our favor reached the enormous total of $617,000,000, against $357,000,000 last year. In only two other years did the balance in our favor rise to $300,000,000. Never before this year did the imports of gold exceed the exports by $75,000,000. During the year just closed the excess of gold imports over the exports reached the enormous total of $140,000,000. Not only have we paid big debts we owed abroad, but we are now lending so much money in Europe that the foreign bankers are looking to New York to fix the rate of exchange. Thus have we been released from the "domination of the European money kings," which has been the burden of populistic complaint, and the United States can to-day be counted as an independent nation in a financial, as well as many other senses.

The triumph in financial affairs, says the trade review, is largely due to industrial progress. For the first time in the history of the country, the exports of manufactured products have exceeded the imports of manufactures, that excess in iron and steel products alone amounting to about $74,000,000, and industrial activity is noticeable everywhere, mills and factories running now as they have seldom been operated before.

When it is remembered that all this industrial and commercial progress has come during the year in which the United States has fought and won a foreign war, and on the heels of a long and disastrous panic, the people ought to be convinced that the result is due in a great measure to the policies that have been inaugurated and maintained by the party that was entrusted with the control of the government by the voters at the election of 1896, and which will assume complete control of all branches of the government when the next congress begins business, one year hence. When the merchants and manufacturers of a country have confidence in the financial and industrial policy that is in force, and the farmers are getting a fair return for their toil, there is bound to be prosperity, and such prosperity should continue as long as the conditions remain favorable.—Cleveland Leader.

RESUMPTION OF GOLD.

Ultimate Results of the Sound Money Act of the Republicans in 1875.

From January 1, 1879, onward to this hour, every dollar of the country's circulating medium—greenbacks, national bank notes, Bland dollars, Bland certificates and all other sorts of currency—has been worth everywhere in the United States 100 cents in gold. This was the immediate effect of the gold resumption act. Now for some of the act's other consequences. The banks, the national treasury and the country at large have a far greater amount of gold now than ever before. The clearances of the country's railroads, the output of the country's textile and metal manufactories and the sum total of the country's business interests and activities are greater than at any time in the past. In the year just ended we have sold more goods abroad than England, thus taking the primacy in that particular heretofore held by that state. New York, in the past few months, has passed London in the extent of its imports and exports and in the amount of its business transactions, and the world's monetary center is shifting to this side of the Atlantic. The country's social and political prestige among the nations of the world was never so high in the past as it is now. The prosperity and general well-being of its people never before reached the high mark which it touches at this moment. These are some of the ultimate effects of the act which the republican party placed upon the national statute book in 1875 and which went into operation in 1879. Here are a few of the reasons why the law which began its work 20 years ago constitutes the greatest date mark in the financial and business history of the United States.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞That doughty warrior, Col. Bryan, is now opposing the increase of the army. One cause for his opposition is this: "The army is the impersonation of force. It does not deliberate, it acts; it does not decide, it executes; it does not reason, it shoots." How does Col. Bryan know all this? He did not act. He did not execute. He did not shoot. He only resigned. It might also be urged, though it is not specially to the point, that he does not deliberate, does not decide, and does not reason. Col. Bryan only incessantly talks.—Chicago Tribune.

☞With his resignation from the army and return to civil life, Bryan, if he be wise, will take down his neglected Shakespeare and read that "in peace there's nothing so becomes a man as modest stillness and humility." There is little hope of Bryan's "stillness and humility." He will go on talking more copiously than ever, but ought to find the hole of a new political issue to bark into.—N. Y. Tribune.

A TRIBUTE TO DEWEY.

German Officer Who was at Manila, Eulogizes the American Admiral's Conduct.

New York, Jan. 13.—Maj. Alphonse Von Sonnenburg, the German military expert who was at Manila during the blockade by the United States navy after the battle of Cavite, and who is now in this city, speaking yesterday about Rear Admiral Dewey said:

"There were never any honest difficulties between Dewey and the German admiral, Von Diederich; there was only a theoretical difference about the interpretation of one word in the expression 'droit de visite'—the right of search. That was the meaning of 'visite,' for the forms of search were different towards different kinds of vessels, towards merchantmen and ships of war. But after the friendliest exchange of letters by the two admirals an understanding was at once reached. To show you the spirit that was in it, I will tell you that the American squadron once received supplies of frozen mutton, and your admiral sent Admiral Von Diederich a present of half a sheep. The other returned the compliment by sending Dewey a living calf, procured somewhere in the islands. You see how stupid it is to think they wanted to begin shooting at each other.

"The English," Maj. Von Sonnenburg continued, "were at the bottom of this story of a misunderstanding. All that the English in Manila could do to create suspicion and trouble between the two countries they did. They sent false stories to Hong Kong, which from there were telegraphed over the whole world.

"Here is another example of the great broad-mindedness of Admiral Dewey. When the consuls of various neutral countries became frightened for fear Manila would be bombarded, the German consul went to Dewey at Cavite and asked if he had any objections to chartering Spanish steamers then lying in the river Pasig, placing on board the neutral refugees and anchoring those vessels in between the neutral warships. Dewey answered: 'Well, why not? I do not make war against women and children.' Even the Spanish non-combatants were granted this privilege."

WAS A YEAR OF DISASTER.

The Past 12 Months Were Fraught with Ruin to Wool Manufacturers.

Boston, Jan. 12.—The annual meeting of the National Wool Manufacturers' association was held here Wednesday. Secretary North's report was an exhaustive review of the year. "With all classes of mills," he said, "it has been a year of small business, of much anxiety and often of hardship and embarrassment. The chief exceptions have been in mills where large orders for the army and navy have been obtained, but the extraordinary demands of the government have failed to exert any such influence upon the market as would ordinarily have followed them. The number of failures and assignments in the wool manufacture have been larger probably than in any previous year since the panic of 1857.

"These many disasters among woolen mills are not due merely to the bad business conditions of the current year. They are the culmination of a series of years of short business at less than living prices. In the year and a half since the new tariff became operative the imports have been the smallest in quantity for 50 years and not of a character to disturb the market for staple goods. The year's experience has again sharply raised the question whether it is not possible by concerted action to enforce some remedy for the vicious methods of business which have crept into the trade."

CHOATE IS THE MAN

He is Nominated for Ambassador to England.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The nomination of Joseph Choate, of New York, to be ambassador to Great Britain to succeed Secretary Hay, was sent to the senate by the president yesterday.

Joseph Hodges Choate was born in 1832 in Massachusetts. He graduated in 1854 from Harvard Law School and was admitted in 1855 to the bar. He formed a partnership with William H. Barnes, but in 1859 became a member of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. For the last ten years Mr. Choate has been acknowledged to be the leader of the New York bar.

Mr. Choate's political career practically began in 1856, when he took the stump for Fremont. Since then he has been known as an ardent republican, though he has never held office. At times he has not been in touch with the party organization. From 1873 to 1877 he was president of the Union League club, of New York City.

Brooke to Have a Cabinet.

Havana, Jan. 13.—Gov. Gen. Brooke has been considering the formation of a cabinet of civil advisers and has decided to have four secretaries—the first, of state and government, the second of finance, the third of justice and public instruction and the fourth of agriculture, industry, commerce and public works. Only prominent residents of the island will be invited to join the cabinet. The governor general has received acceptances from two, whose names are reserved until all four can be announced. One of the other two may be a Spaniard, though it is probable that all four will be Cubans.

Substantial New Year's Gift.

LaCrosse, Wis., Jan. 11.—Henry A. Salzer, manager of the John A. Salzer Seed Co., of this city, sent the Charles City (Iowa) college a New Year's gift of $3,000 in gold. Although a very busy man, Mr. S. devotes time and means to the encouragement of educational and benevolent enterprises.

Sold to Carnegie.

Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 12.—The plate mill of the Bethlehem Iron Co. has been sold to the Carnegie Co. and it will be removed to Homestead. The mill has been idle for a year.

A LEADER DIES.

Congressman Dingley Yields to an Attack of Pneumonia.

For Two Weeks He Hovered Between Life and Death—Represented the Second Maine District in Congress for 17 Years.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Maine, leader of the republican side on the floor of the house of representatives, died here last night at 10:30 o'clock of heart failure resulting from extreme weakness due to pneumonia. He was unconscious during most of the day, and death came quietly without consciousness being regained. There were present at the time Mrs. Dingley, Miss Edith Dingley, Messrs. E. N. and A. H. Dingley, sons of the deceased; James C. Hooe, an intimate friend of the family; Dr. Deale, one of the physicians who has been attending him throughout his illness, and the two nurses. To within a few hours before his death the family firmly believed, as it has throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingley would recover.

Mr. Dingley's illness dated back to December 29, when he complained that he was not well. The physician diagnosed his case as one of grip, and cautioned the patient to keep to his room. The following Saturday pneumonia developed in the left lung, complicated with great irregularity of the heart.

CONGRESSMAN DINGLEY.

The funeral will be conducted in the house of representatives on Monday next. At 4:20 in the afternoon the funeral party will leave for Lewiston, Me., arriving there Tuesday. Further services will be held at the family residence in Lewiston on Wednesday. The interment will be in that city.

Nelson Dingley, jr., governor of Maine in 1874-75, and member of congress from the Second congressional district of Maine since 1881, was born in Durham, Me., February 15, 1832, the son of Nelson and Jane Lambert Dingley. In 1854 his parents moved to Auburn. At 17 he taught a winter school in the town of China, 14 miles from home, and he continued to teach winters while fitting for college.

Entering Waterville college (now Colby university) in 1851, he remained there a year and a half and then became a student at Dartmouth college, from which institution he was graduated in 1855 with high rank. After leaving college Mr. Dingley studied law in Auburn, and was admitted to the bar. Instead of entering upon the practice of law, he decided to become a journalist, and in 1856 he purchased the Lewiston Journal.

In 1861 he was elected representative from Auburn to the state legislature, in which body he at once took high rank, was re-elected several times and was speaker of the house in 1863.

In 1873 Mr. Dingley was nominated as the republican candidate for governor of Maine and was elected by about 10,000 majority. In 1874 he was re-elected.

He actively participated in the presidential campaign of 1876 and in 1881 was nominated by the republicans of the Second congressional district to fill the vacancy in congress caused by the resignation of Hon. William P. Frye. He was elected by a majority of over 5,000.

When he entered congress he was made a member of the committee on banking and currency, serving there eight years. At the beginning of his congressional career the country was disturbed on the question of the extension of national bank charters. He immediately identified himself with a bill for the extension of the charters of the banks and in the face of much opposition helped fight the bill through.

But it is difficult to name any important legislation in congress of the last 15 years with which he was not identified. His first speech in congress was made April 25, 1882, on "protection to American shipping." While he had been active in financial matters he was thoroughly informed on shipping, having come from a state with large shipping interests.

Mr. Dingley was not an orator. He lacked the physical presence, the development of throat and chest and quality of voice which make men orators. None the less all the members listened when he arose to speak. He had a wonderfully lucid way of asserting facts, going at once to the heart of every contested point. He also had a remarkable faculty of presenting an argument. His mind was logical to the highest degree.

Big Copper Combine Formed.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The Record says: A gigantic combination in copper was recently effected in New York and with the reputed backing of the Standard Oil Co., the American Copper Co in its combination of six great plant expects to revolutionize the copper mining industry of the world. The Boston & Montana and Butte & Boston mining companies, the Old Dominion Copper Co., of Arizona, and the Arcadian, Tamarack and Osceola mining companies, of Michigan, are named as the component parts of the new organization.

Pains and Aches

Of Rheumatism Make Countless Thousands Suffer.

But this disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acid in the blood. If you have any symptoms of rheumatism take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once and do not waste time and money on unknown preparations. The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is unquestioned and its record of cures unequalled.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine for rheumatism.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

A Dainty Gift.

Dr. P. Harold Hayes, the well-known specialist in Asthma and Hay Fever, whose success in curing these diseases has been so remarkable as to attract the attention of physicians all over the world, has issued a dainty Calendar for 1899 which he is sending to his many patients. Any sufferer from either of these diseases can obtain a copy free by writing to Dr. Hayes for it, provided this paper is mentioned.

Small Realization.

"Of all my expectations in life," said the somber-visaged man, "I have realized only one; and that was the expectation that I should fail to realize the others."—N. Y. Sun.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonial free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When True Love Quits.

If the engagement lasts long enough, the girl grows careless and makes her appearance before her steady in her kitchen clothes, and with her hair uncombed. Then Love, in the man's heart, folds its tired hands on its breast and breathes its last.—Atchison Globe.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

New Form of an Old Question.—"So you wish to marry my daughter?" "Yes, sir." "Well, can you support her in that condition of idleness to which she has always been accustomed?"—Chicago Daily Record.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The average man prides himself on the possessions his neighbor can't afford.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"I always want introductions to long-haired men." "Why?" "I like to discover what subjects they are foolish on."—Chicago Daily Record.

Dropsy treated free by Dr H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

Success consists in persuading others to take you at your own valuation.—Town Topics.

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BEVERLY, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. AMOS TROMBLEAY, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good, I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

PEACE
VERSUS
PAIN

We have peace, and those who are sorely afflicted with

NEURALGIA

will have peace from pain and a perfect cure by using

ST. JACOBS OIL.

A Natural Black is Produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

50 cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

A ROUGH REPLY.

Gen. Eagan Calls Gen. Miles a Liar.

Intensely Sensational Testimony is Given to the War Investigators by the Commissary General of the Army Regarding the "Embalmed Beef" Dispute.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Commissary General Eagan yesterday reappeared before the war investigating commission to answer the charges of Gen. Miles concerning the commissary supplies furnished the army during the war. His statement furnished the sensation of the war commission's history and was regarded by old army officers as one of the most remarkable attacks ever made in the history of the service.

Eagan's statement to the commission was a bitter personal attack upon Gen. Miles so entirely unqualified both as to scope and language that the war commission on hearing its conclusion ordered a brief executive session, after which the doors were reopened, the witness was recalled and business resumed in the usual way. The subject in controversy was Gen. Miles' already famous "embalmed beef" testimony and the letters and documents supporting it. Gen. Miles had charged that the canned and refrigerated meat sent to the army in Cuba and Porto Rico was unfit for use, that it was preserved by the use of chemicals, and that it had "been bought and sent to the army under pretense of an experiment."

This reflection upon both the ability and honesty of the commissary department angered Eagan and caused him to request to be recalled to reply to Gen. Miles' charges. That his statements concerning the commanding general were not the result of a sudden outburst of passion was shown by the fact that he read his remarks from a carefully prepared typewritten copy.

Gen. Eagan's testimony on this point follows: "Gen. Miles was asked by your committee how tinned fresh beef became a part of the army ration. His answer is: 'You had better ask the secretary of war or the commissary general. I think they can tell. I know it was sent to the army as food and the pretense is that it was sent as an experiment.' Gen. Miles in saying that this food was sent to the army as 'a pretense for experiment' says that which implies corruption.

"I answer that it was not furnished under the pretense of experiment, nor even as an experiment, and when Gen. Miles charges that it was furnished a sa 'pretense of experiment' he lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head and every pore of his body; he lies wilfully, deliberately, intentionally and maliciously.

"If his statement is true that this was furnished under 'pretense of an experiment' then I should be drummed out of the army and incarcerated in prison. If his statement is false, as I assert it to be, then he should be drummed out of the service and incarcerated in prison with other libellers. His statement is a scandalous libel, reflecting upon the honesty of every officer in the department who has contracted for or purchased this meat, and especially and particularly on myself. In denouncing Gen. Miles as a liar when he makes this statement, I wish to make it as emphatic and as coarse as the statement itself. I wish to force the lie back into his throat.

"I wish to brand it as a falsehood of whole cloth without a particle of truth to sustain it, and unless he can prove his statement he should be denounced by every honest man, barred the clubs, barred from the society of decent people, and so ostracized that the street bootblack would not condescend to speak to him, for he has fouled his own nest, he has aspersed the honor of a brother officer without a particle of evidence or fact to sustain in any degree his scandalous, libelous, malicious falsehood, viz: that this beef or anything whatever was furnished the army under 'pretense of experiment.'"

Witness charged Gen. Miles with hampering the administration of the war department by calling off officers from duty where their presence was absolutely necessary. This was the case in taking Col. John Weston away from Cuba to serve with the Porto Rican expedition and in putting Maj. A. L. Smith, a very efficient officer assigned as depot commissary in Porto Rico, to work on "some transport duty" when his services were demanded on shore. Gen. Eagan said the commanding general went clearly outside his power in doing this and intimated that Gen. Miles was moved to do so by the ignorance and inefficiency of his own appointee, Maj. Black, who was supposed to be the chief commissary officer on Gen. Miles' staff.

Gen. Eagan made a vigorous attack on the inspector general's department in connection with this investigation. He asked why were not these inspections made while the armies were in the fields, and said the principal officers of this department "took other positions and let the inspections of the army, which were never needed so much as during the war, go, so far as they were concerned, for personal aggrandizement, as we know they took volunteer rank with increased pay.

A Notable Financial Statement.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, in commenting upon the abstract of reports of national banks under the call of December 1, 1898, said yesterday that it was the most notable statement made in the history of the national banking system. The total of the resources on September 20, 1898, were $4,003,511,044, which was the largest sum reached in the history of the system up to that time. The total resources on December 1 were $4,313,394,519, an increase in resources over September 20 of $309,883,474.

BANK ROBBERY.

Burglars Blow Open a Massachusetts Bank Safe and Secure $2,000.

Ashburnham, Mass., Jan. 10.—The safe of the First national bank of Ashburnham was blown to pieces by dynamite about 2 o'clock Monday morning. The interior of the bank was badly wrecked and all windows were blown out. A sum of money estimated at from $1,500 to $2,000 is missing. There is no clue to the robbers.

The bank is on the second floor of a two-story brick building. The street door of the main entrance had been forced open with a jimmy and a similar process was applied to the door of the bank upstairs. The burglars evidently charged the iron safe heavily with dynamite, for the safe had been blown to pieces. Two of its doors were found half way across the room and a bar of iron had been blown through a window and nearly across the street. All the windows in the place were demolished and the furniture was badly splintered. A large quantity of notes and drafts and about $100 in money was found scattered about the floor. Cashier Sawyer estimates that the robbers took at lest $1,500 and perhaps the plunder may amount to $2,000. The damage to the building is about $2,000.

ARE NOT WARLIKE.

A Spanish Priest Says the Filipinos Would Not Oppose the United States But for Bad Leaders.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—Father Diaz, leader of the ten Spanish priests from Manila who are in this city on the way to Panama, says: "The Filipinos are not naturally warlike and would not be now opposing the United States were it not for the leaders who are spurring them on. These leaders are in the work solely for personal gain and would prove hard masters for the weaker portion of the natives should they gain the power.

"At Hoilo, where I was stationed, there would have been little fighting if it had not been for these malcontents, who fairly forced the natives to take up arms. Most of these men who are at the head of insurgent movements are half-breeds. As to Aguinaldo himself, he is a crafty fellow and has a following among those people who hope to climb by his advancement. I do not consider Aguinaldo personally responsible for all the brutality shown our friars, yet he could have prevented a good portion of it if he had seen fit to do so."

ANOTHER WRECK.

Trains Collide on the Union Pacific Road—Fireman Killed and Several Passengers Hurt.

Sidney, Neb., Jan. 10.—At Sunola, 15 miles east of here, the Union Pacific had a bad wreck Monday. Train No. 3, fast passenger, which left Omaha Sunday evening, a double-header, ran into train No. 2. The engineer of No. 2 had orders to meet No. 3 and the brakeman was just in the act of opening the switch when the double-header came thundering along at 40 miles an hour and nearly one hour late. Both trains were on the main track, the engines were badly demolished. The entire train of No. 3 was destroyed excepting mail car and one sleeper. The composite car of No. 2 was burned up. Engineer Bonner was internally injured and had several ribs broken. Fireman Coleman was killed. Engineer Ell was scalded but not seriously. Several passengers were badly hurt.

There were 320 passengers on No. 3 and all but two, an old man and a woman, are accounted for.

Train Robber Confessed.

Mansfield, Mo., Jan. 11.—The preliminary hearing of the Macomb train robery cases was resumed yesterday. E. Byrum, on the witness stand, made a confession in which he implicated Lewis Neigh, his father-in-law; O. M. Ray, Joe Shepard, William Jennings, J. A. Fagley and J. C. Wright. Byrum said: "We rode on horseback to Macomb, Mo., secreting our horses and walking down the track to await the arrival of train No. 4. Ray boarded the train at Norwood with short fare and was put off at Macomb so as to stop the train. After we completed the hold-up we mounted our horses and rode five miles to an old house on Lew Neigh's farm, where we divided the proceeds of the robbery."

A Desperate Deed.

London, Ky., Jan. 11.—Details of a desperate duel to the death have just reached here from Sexton's Creek, in Clay county, between Tom Whitmore and Dan Parker on one side, and A. C. Turner and John Murray on the other, which resulted in Parker killing Turner instantly. The fight was brought about by the rivalry of Parker and Murray for the hand of a young woman in the neighborhood. They secured a friend apiece and the impromptu duel began on the road, which ended in Murray's friend being killed instantly, both principals escaping practically unhurt.

A Flour Combine.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 10.—Local interest in the deal by which a syndicate is endeavoring to secure control of all the large northwestern flour mills has been revived by the presence here of experts from New York who are going over the accounts of the Duluth mills. The combination, if it is effected, will include all the Duluth and West Superior mills, the Allis mills at Milwaukee and the New York City mills.

A Fatal Collision.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Jan. 11.—Two freight trains on the Rock Island road collided about five miles east of this city at an early hour Tuesday morning, resulting in the instant death of Engineer J. W. Taylor and Fireman John Stone, of the extra freight, and Engineer John Caldwell, of the regular freight.

Look at Your $20 Bills.

Washington, Jan. 10.—A new counterfeit $20 silver certificate has been discovered. It is a photoetched production of poor workmanship and can be easily detected.

A FATAL WRECK.

Collision on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Sixteen People Killed and Twenty-five Badly Injured—A Blunder in Orders Caused the Wreck.

New York, Jan. 10.—By a head-on collision between two passenger trains of the Lehigh Valley road at West Dunellen, N. J., at 12:47 p. m. yesterday, 13 persons were killed and over 30 were injured. The dead are: Martin Keenan, hotel keeper, Mt. Carmel, Pa.; W. H. Hinkel, contractor, Mount Carmel; Jacob Heller, tailor, Mount Carmel; H. E. Weikell, Mount Carmel; Frank Fisher, Mt. Carmel; William H. Leader, Mt. Carmel, son of C. C. Leader, president of a bank in Shamokin; Frank Markel, Shamokin, Pa.; Theodore S. Kohn, Shamokin; Abner S. Keifer, Pottsville; William H. Markel, Shamokin; James Jarvis, Mount Carmel; two women who are still to be identified.

The injured are: Arthur Tregembo, Nicholas Parreca, Henry John Parreca, Louis Parreca, Mrs. Mary Parreca, O. S. Schaeffer, E. W. Rick, Jos. Malesky, Mary Jarville, —— Maiasta, George Launsky, James Prendergast, —— Josephs, O. Staine, Harry R. Foster, Mrs. Henry Lockhaven and her mother, Mrs. Loudenslager, Miss Anna Johns, John Prentice, Frank E. McIntyre, L. S. Walter, Wm. Feelin, Mrs. John Ballou, John Ballou, Abraham Algier, Mrs. Biltz, Conductor Price, Harry Riddle, Ralph L. Reed, P. O. Heim, Stanley Day, William Corrie, and an unknown man.

West Dunellen is three miles from Bound Brook and about 30 miles from New York City. At the spot where the disaster occurred there is a sharp curve in the track and a steep cutting, but the accident was due to some terrible mistake in train orders. The scenes which accompanied the collision, the sufferings of the injured, and the panic that reigned among the 400 passengers were well night indescribable. The blood-stained wreck of tangled and twisted iron and wood that was still on the railroad tracks last night bore witness to the truth of the general verdict of railroad men that this was one of the worst collisions in recent years.

A head-on collision on a double track was made possible only by a freight wreck which occurred at Bound Brook at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. This completely blocked the eastbound track, and all through the morning Lehigh Valley trains bound for New York switched from their own track to the westbound track, going over these rails from Bound Brook to Newmarket, a distance of six miles, and changing at the latter place back to their right side of the road.

Train No. 20, which left Shamokin, Pa., at 7 a. m., was so heavy with human freight that it had to be broken into three sections. The first two sections arrived at Bound Brook, switched over to the other track, switched back at Newmarket and reached New York in safety. The third section of this train was almost an hour late. Its seven cars were crowded with 400 excursionists, most of them from Mount Carmel and Shamokin, Mahanoy City, Hazelton, Ashland and Pottsville, Pa. The party was traveling under the auspices of the business men's excursion, an annual event which many patronize for a three days' visit to New York. Their train switched over at Bound Brook and proceeded, like the preceding sections, on the westbound track. Meanwhile there had been waiting at Newmarket a local train that plies regularly between New York and Bound Brook. Owing to the traffic all going on one track, it was almost an hour late.

At last the train inspector at South Plainfield gave it permission to go. Just before reaching West Dunellen Engineer Rick slowed his train down, because he stops for passengers if there are any. Martin Brennan, the signal man, threw up his arms and waved them as if to say there were no passengers, so the local put on steam and headed round the curve, going about 25 miles an hour.

In the cab of the excursion train was James Prendergast, the engineer, with his fireman, George Cheshire. They saw the local as it started on the curve. With shrieking whistle and brakes grinding sparks from the wheels the excursion train bore down on what seemed certain destruction. The passengers, alarmed at the continued whistle, opened the windows, mothers snatched their children in their arms, men started from their seats, but before they had time to find out what was the matter they were hurled headlong, knocked senseless and many killed outright. The two engines, from which both crews had jumped, came together with an awful crash. The excursion train was probably going at about 15 miles an hour. The local engine, as if tripped in its faster flight, turned a complete somersault and came crashing down beside its now demolished obstruction. The tender stopped a few seats from the rear door. The car rolled over, carrying with it the imbedded tender, the fragments of a dozen bodies and the imprisoned wounded.

New York, Jan. 11.—As far as can be ascertained the total victims of the Lehigh Valley collision at West Dunellen yesterday numbered 16. Three died during the night. They were two unidentified men and a woman.

Epidemic of Grip.

Pana, Ill., Jan. 11.—The grip is epidemic in central Illinois. Over 300 cases are reported in Taylorville, a similar number in Shelbyville, while fully 25 per cent. of the population of Pana are likewise afflicted. In many instances the disease is proving fatal.

Killed at a Crossing.

New York, Jan. 11.—Henry Mitchell, aged 20, and James Leonard, 30, were killed last night at a Susquehanna railroad crossing in Paterson, N. J. They were riding in a covered wagon and drove directly in front of a train.

AS A DECLARATION OF WAR.

Aguinaldo Will So Regard the Landing of American Soldiers at Hoilo—Harbor Entrance Blockaded by Filipinos.

Manila, Jan. 13.—The situation at Iloilo is unchanged. The Filipinos are unceasingly active day and night. On Saturday they loaded some lighters with rock and sank them at the entrance of the river, blocking the channel for all vessels with the exception of launches. All the harbor lights have been extinguished.

On Sunday one of the Arizona's boats, manned by soldiers, was carried by the ebb tide to Quimaraes island and while attempting to land there armed natives assembled on the beach and compelled the Americans to retire. The Filipinos refuse to have any dealings with the Americans.

It is reported that the rebel government at Malaios is willing that the Americans should establish a protectorate on the condition that they promise to give the Filipinos absolute independence within a stated time. It is also said that the Filipinos will demand official recognition.

Efforts are being made to bring about another conference with the rebels. The educated Filipinos are anxious to avoid trouble and it is hoped that the militant Filipinos will recede before wiser counsel. In the meantime the tension is extreme on both sides.

London, Jan. 13.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times says: "The Filipino refugees insist that Aguinaldo will regard a landing of the Americans at Hoilo as a declaration of war and will immediately attack Manila. He has already warned the foreigners, including the Spaniards, of his intention, offering them a safe conduct into the provinces. The American authorities still exercise a strict censorship at Manila over all press messages."

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says that 5,000 additional Americans who had embarked for Hoilo have returned to Manila.

EIGHT CANDIDATES.

They are Named by Republicans for the Place Now Occupied by Senator Quay.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 13.—George A. Jenks, the democratic candidate for governor in the late campaign, is the choice of the democratic senators and members for United States senator. He was nominated by acclamation at Thursday's caucus after ex-Lieut. Gov. Chauncey F. Black had polled 14 votes to 65 for Jenks.

A conference of the republican senators and members who refused to take part in a senatorial caucus until Senator Quay is acquitted of the conspiracy charges pending against him in the Philadelphia courts met yesterday. A new pledge binding the signers not to vote for Mr. Quay until he is acquitted was adopted and signed by the 43 senators and members present. A committee of 20 was appointed as a steering committee.

Both branches of the legislature met at noon yesterday. In the senate Senator Cochrane, of Lycoming county, on behalf of the democrats, placed Hon. George A. Jenks in nomination for United States senator. The following republican candidates for the senatorship were then named: M. S. Quay, Congressman John Dalzell, ex-Congressman Charles W. Stone; E. A. Irwin, Hon. Charles Tubbs and ex-Congressman Huff. The senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the house the following candidates for senator were named: Senator Quay, George A. Jenks, ex-Congressman Charles W. Stone, Charles Tubbs, J. F. Downing, Judge John Stewart, Congressman Dalzell, Col. E. A. Irwin and Col. George E. Huff. All but Judge Jenks are republicans. The house adjourned until Tuesday.

ON THE VERGE OF WAR.

The Rival Claimants to the Samoan Throne are Raising a Disturbance.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—The following letter has been received from Samoa and shows how alarming was the situation when the steamer Mariposa left Apia for this city:

"Apia, Dec. 28.—Events have moved very rapidly since the last mail left here. Civil war has been narrowly avoided and for the first time in Samoan history the lives of white residents have been threatened by the natives.

"Even now bloodshed is not far from improbable, armed guards protect the residences of Chief Justice Chambers, an American citizen, and that of Mr. Gurr, the leading English lawyer of the town; who has taken a prominent part in supporting Malietoa's claim to the throne. If fighting once begins the results will be serious, for each side has thousands of men in the field and it will require energetic action on the part of English and German warships to keep the conflict within bounds.

"The whole trouble has arisen through the injudicious action of the three treaty powers in bringing the deported Mataafa back to Samoa. By doing so they have thrown down a bone of contention and converted what might otherwise have been a peaceful election into an angry combat.

"The most serious element in the whole affair is the disagreement between the consuls. The German consul has been playing double with his colleagues, and the English and American officials are naturally indignant."

Ex-Bankers Arrested.

New York, Jan. 13.—James McNaughton, former president of the Tradesmen's national bank, and Allen McNaughton, a director of that bank, were arrested Thursday and arraigned before Commissioner Shields, charged with violating the revised statutes by certifying a check drawn on the Tradesmen's national bank to the order of the United States Trust Co. for $500,000 when the trust company, as alleged, had no funds in the bank to its credit. Both pleaded not guilty and they were held in $25,000 bail each for examination next Tuesday.

EAGAN IS CENSURED.

War Investigators Take Action Regarding the Utterances of the Commissary General.

Washington, Jan. 14.—There was no abatement in the interest exhibited here Friday in all the incidents connected with the bitter attack made on Thursday by Commissary General Eagan upon Gen. Miles. As might have been expected a matter of this official consequence was sure to attract the attention of the president, and in consequence a greater part of Friday's session of the cabinet was given to its consideration.

The war investigating commission passed a resolution of censure on Gen. Eagan for the language he used when he appeared to answer the charges made against the commissary branch of the army by Gen. Miles, and sent the statement incorporating his testimony back to him, with the privilege of resubmitting it if he chooses to revise its language. Further than this the commission determined it could not proceed. The commission regrets that Eagan proceeded as far as he did, and it is explained that the vituperative nature of the testimony was a complete surprise to the commission and that but for the rapidity with which Gen. Eagan read his long statement and the absorbing vehemence of its delivery he would have been checked at the time.

What further steps may be taken in the matter, save as to the acceptance or rejection of a revised statement if one is submitted, lies without the scope of the commission. If the statement is returned with the objectionable language entirely stricken out, and with only conservative language used, the commission will accept it and consider it as any other testimony.

Gen. Eagan did not give any sign of an intention on his part to avail himself of the offer made by the board. His friends did not hesitate to intimate that he would expunge the objectionable language, but he would say nothing for himself.

The war department officials are not yet clear as to what would be the effect of a withdrawal or modification of the statement. One element holds that, officially, the record failing to show that any objectionable language had been used, there would be no legal offense. Another takes the view that while the amendment of the statements would mitigate Gen. Eagan's offense, it would not wipe it out.

Another aspect of the case is the bringing forward of the plea of exemption which was guaranteed in the name of the president to all witnesses before the board from what they might say, but again the officials were divided and this was also true of the members of the cabinet, as to whether the exemption could be claimed in this particular case.

Meanwhile Gen. Miles is apparently waiting for the war department to act, taking the position that it is incumbent upon it and the war commission to protect the army from such attacks.

THEY IGNORE THE LAW.

A Scathing Criticism of the Methods of Rate Cutting Practised by Railroad Corporations.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The annual report of the inter-state commerce commission was made public Friday. The attention of congress is again called to the vital respects in which the inter-state commerce law has proved defective and inadequate and reiterates its former statement that in its present condition the law cannot be enforced. "Meanwhile," says the report, "the situation has become intolerable from the standpoint of the public and carriers. Tariffs are disregarded, discriminations constantly occur, the price at which transportation can be obtained is fluctuating and uncertain. Railroad managers are distrustful of each other, and shippers all the while in doubt as to the rates secured by their competitors. The volume of traffic is so unusual as frequently to exceed the capacity of equipment, yet the contest for tonnage is never relaxed.

"Enormous sums are spent in purchasing business and secret rates accorded far below the standard of published charges. The general public gets little benefit from these reductions, for concessions are mainly confined to the heavier shippers. All this augments the advantages of large capital and tends to the injury and often to the ruin of smaller dealers. These are not only matters of gravest consequence to the business welfare of the country, but they concern in no less degree the higher interests of public morality. The conditions now widely prevailing cannot be better illustrated than by reference to investigations made by the commission during the year."

The report then notes the Trans-Missouri and Joint Traffic association decisions by the supreme court, says the railroads suffer from unlimited competition and that a great part of the competitive business is now done at secret illegal rates. The results, it says, are gross discriminations between individuals and gross preferences between localities that almost always favor the strong and oppose the weak. "Probably no one thing today does so much to force out the small operator and build up trusts and monopolies against which law and public opinion alike beat in vain as discriminations in freight rates."

Widespread Damage Follows a Storm.

London, Jan. 14.—While the storm was at its height Thursday evening, a train near Llanfairfechan, Wales, dashed into the sea, owing to the fact that the tracks were washed away. The fireman and engineer were drowned. Widespread devastation on land and sea has been the result of the storm and the aggregate losses of property are immense. The channel steamers had terrible experiences. The pier at the entrance to Dieppe, France, has been completely demolished and great havoc is reported along the Normandy coast.

WELLS FILLED WITH BONES.

Hundreds of Human Skeletons are Found Near Cuban Towns—Arrangements for Governing Havana.

Havana, Jan. 12.—Perfecto Lacoste, who was president of the Havana Junta Patriotica, will be appointed mayor of Havana by Gen. Ludlow. Lacoste is a wealthy planter, popular among all classes of Cubans, and a resident of Havana. The Cuban Mario Menocal will be chief of police, and J. G. Evans, of the South Carolina volunteers, former governor of South Carolina, and now one of Gen. Ludlow's staff officers, will be appointed superintendent of the department of correction, embracing the police, minor courts and correctional institutions. Ex-Chief McCullagh, of New York, will remain here for a time to help carry out the police plan he had devised with Col. Moulton, of the Second Illinois regiment, who was superseded as military chief of police, and has returned to his regiment at Quemados.

La Discussione describes the finding of 60 human skeletons in a well on a plantation near Manguito. The writer of the story asserts that these people were undoubtedly thrown in while alive. He says that in some cases the finger bones are severed and the supposition is that this was due to the efforts of the victims to raise themselves out of the pit. The body of Pedro Alayon, a prominent Cuban who disappeared mysteriously during the insurrection, has been identified. La Discussione accuses the guerilla chief, Antonio Ries, Sergeant Jean Perez and Vicenta Zalgo, a schoolmaster, of being the authors of the terrible crime. All are said to be in Havana. La Discussione prints also a story from Matanzas of the finding there of the remains of from 200 to 300 persons in a well near the headquarters of the civil guard.

A GUERILLA WAR.

One of Aguinaldo's Envoys Predicts that It Could be Waged Against Americans for Years.

London, Jan. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says that Blumentritt, Aguinaldo's representative there, writes to the Tageblatt as follows: "The Americans, being addicted to drink, are less able to fight in the tropics than the sober Spaniards. A guerilla war could be kept up for six or eight years, during which the inevitable conflict between the powers in eastern Asia would afford the Filipinos a chance. All the Jesuits and Benedictines are at liberty. Only the other orders have been kept prisoners. The former are now pro-American, because American rule offers the only hope of retrieving their fortunes. Ill treatment of prisoners is severely punished, while nuns are not molested, most of them being natives. The Americans imagine they can buy the insurgent army for $3,000,000, but the Filipinos anticipate that an American party inspired by Washington's spirit will yet come into power and grant them independence."

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

A London Banker Acknowledges the Supremacy of Americans in Financial Affairs.

London, Jan. 12.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Union bank of London yesterday, Mr. Schuester, the governor, in his report, said the United States had become a most important factor, which must not be overlooked in forecasting the future. He added that the remarkable activity of trade in the United States after a successful war and prospective new markets, together with abundant harvests, had created an unprecedented trade balance in favor of that country which had already made itself felt on this side and for the first time he believed it might be said that it was not Europe that had financed the United States, but New York that had financed Europe. During the last few months the United States had lent a considerable amount of cash in London and Berlin and its power to obtain gold henceforward in very large amounts whenever it chose must not be lost sight of.

Riotous Students.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 14.—A crowd of nearly 1,000 students of the University of Wisconsin attempted to break up the play "Fra Diavolo," given at the Fuller opera house last night, and in consequence five were arrested. The officers attempted to arrest a number in the theater, but these were rescued by their fellows after a fierce struggle. The opera house was crowded and many women were severely handled in attempting to escape from the building. After the play the students gathered in the street and threatened all manner of violence. They refused to disperse at the command of the chief of police and five were arrested.

Arranged for a Railroaders' Congress.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Arrangements were completed yesterday for a congress of railway employes to be held in this city February 18 under the auspices of the Railway and Telegraph Employes' Political league. Delegates will be present from Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. The congress is called to form a national railway employes' organization and to protest against the enactment of legislation unfavorable to railroad interests. It is expected that 10,000 delegates will attend, representing 100,000 railway employes.

A State Hospital for Consumptives.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The report of the special committee of the senate to investigate the spread of consumption and the establishment of better sanitary conditions for consumptives and the protection of the public has been presented. Dr. Brush, of Brooklyn, whote the report, which is concurred in by Senator Davis, of Buffalo. It finds that consumption is contagious and recommends that the state establish a hospital for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis, the hospital to be located somewhere in the Adirondack mountains.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16th, 1899.

Nobody realizes more fully than President McKinley that the revision of his testimony, eliminating the blackguardism, does not condone the disgraceful conduct of Gen. Eagan in personally abusing Gen. Miles, his superior officer—conduct which was aggravated by the furnishing to the Press Associations of advance type-written copies of the Billingsgate before it was uttered in the presence of the War Investigating Commission, but that revision will at least remove the dirty stuff from the official record. What else is to be done is yet to be determined, but it seems to be reasonably certain that something else must be done, and quickly.

The Senate will this week amend and pass the Morgan bill for the construction of the Nicarauga Canal, and if the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce would drop the bunch of Canal bills it is wrestling with, and report the Morgan bill, even with a few amendments, there would be a reasonable certainty of its becoming a law at this session. But, if that committee reports an entirely new measure, as all the secret opponents of the Canal wish it to do, and as it seems likely to do, the chance of getting it through will certainly not be encouraging. It is either the Morgan bill or no bill at this session.

Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey, who certainly ought to know better than anybody else, do not expect a conflict with the Philippine insurgents. In their official reports to the Government, they say that they have perfect control of the situation in and around Manila, that they are gradually succeeding in making the rank and file of the insurgents understand that Americans are their best friends, not their enemies. as Aguinaldo has recently been trying to make them believe. As soon as that task is accomplished. the rest will be easy. Things will move faster over there after the treaty has been ratified.

All sorts of arguments are being advanced in all sorts of ways to arouse opposition to the acquisition of the Philippines by the U. S. One of the most unique being the offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, to pay from his own bank account, the $20,000,000 the treaty of peace calls for, if President McKinley will withdraw our soldiers and war ships and allow the Philippines to Govern themselves. That offer is buncombe, pure and simple. There are no circumstances under which the offer could be accepted, and nobody knows that any better than Mr. Carnegie. By the treaty of peace the Philippines pass from Spain, their recognized owner, to the U. S., which will be held responsible by the nations of the world for the protection of the interests of their citizens in the islands. Whatever may be decided upon, after we have learned more about the islands, the assumption of sovereignty over them by the U. S. is a present duty that cannot be shirked.

Representative Berry, of Ky., is not with the "aunties," as may be seen by the following, from a speech made by him: "While I have not in my own mind yet concluded what is best to be done with that new and beautiful country, down under the Equator, called the Philippine Islands, as much may be said by the people who occupy it, I am ready to listen to suggestions and to hear from men like Dewey and men like Otis, and others that are there representing the U. S., what their conclusions are as to the best course of the government of the U. S. towards these people, and having heard that, to give it and other circumstances full consideration. But, I do not propose, in spite of that treacherous scoundrel, Aguinaldo—that scoundrel who was brought in a ship of Dewey's from Hongkong to Manila—even in spite of the German Empire, to stop one moment in forming my conclusion as to what are the interests of the U. S., even if it involves the fact that we shall have to whip Germany as we did Spain."

Death can certainly be accused of having been partial to the New England delegation in Congress, when it strikes down so close together two such grominent men as Senator Morrill and Representative Dingley. The funeral of Mr. Dingley took place to-day, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of almost the same audience of prominent officials and persons, who attended the recent funeral of Senator Morrill, in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Dingley was not an orator, but he was a statesman of hard, horse sense, and wide experience, whose advice was always welcome in the highest Republican councils, and usually followed. He knew the tariff as only half a dozen men have ever known it, and the present tariff, which bears his name, is a monument to the good use to which he put his knowledge. A joint Congressional Committee left Washington, after the funeral with the remains, which will be interred in Maine.

The first contest in connection with the treaty of Peace was over the motion to consider it with open doors. There was no doubt of the fate of the motion at any time, as some of the strongest opponents of secret executive sessions had in former contests specially excepted treaties as the one thing that should be considered secretly.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart.

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EXCURSION NOTICES.

FLORIDA.

Fortnightly Tours via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The midwinter exodus has begun. The discomforts and dangers of our Northern winter are directing attention to the sunny lands of the South.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia January 24.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $60; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, $48.00; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agent, Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York, or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1202-46-2t

CALIFORNIA.

Extraordinary Tour via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

America is a great country. In variety and grandeur of natural scenery it is unrivaled. To traverse it, to beheld its diversities and its wonders, is a liberal education, a revelation to the immured metropolitan citizen. The Personally-Conducted Tour to California under the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which leaves on February 9, affords a most excellent opportunity to view the vast variety and boundless beauty of this marvelous land. The party will travel over the entire route in the model Pullman train of smoking, dining, sleeping, and observation cars exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, and subsequently at Atlanta, Nashville, and Omaha. This train will be placed in service for the first time on this occasion, and will in be charge of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon, who will look after all details of the trip, as well as the individual welfare of members of the party. Stops will be made at Mammoth Cave, New Orleans during the Mardi Gras Carnival, El Paso, Los Angeles, San Diego, Redlands, Riverside, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Monterey, Del Monte, Santa Cruz, Mount Hamilton, Menlo Park, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Garden of the Gods, Denver, and Chicago. Nineteen days will be spent in California. Round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses during entire trip, $400 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg; $395 from Pittsburg. For intinerary and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Stseet Station, Philadelphia. 1203-46-3t

A Lamplight Companion.

Between now and Spring time there will be many opportunities of an evening to read up on the different portions of the Great Northwest.

To this end the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co, has printed for free distribution to Eastern farmers a number of illustrated instructive pamphlets regarding the various states traversed by its lines.

In sending your address to W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill., please say if your preference is for information about Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Northern Michigan or North Dakota.

No charge for pamphlets or for replying to all inquiries about any section of the Great West. 47-3t-alt

Klondyke.

Mr. James L. McCulloch, who so successfully conducted a large party from this territory to Alaska and the Klondyke in February of last year, has returned to Buffalo and is organizing another personally conducted party to leave Buffaly via the Nickel Plate Road, on Feb'y 8th, 1899. Mr. McCulloch is thoroughly familiar with the Klondyke country, having several rich claims of his own.

A handsome map of Alaska and all details furnished free by addressing F. J. Moore, Gen'l Agent, Nickel Plate Road, 291 Main St, Buffalo, N. Y. 47-3t.

Go West!

And grow up with the country. There are millions of acres of public lands yet to be taken. The crops raised in the West the past few years have never been equalled and the country was never in a more prosperous condition. Uncle Sam is still rich enough to give a farm to all who want one. Be sure your tickets read via the Nickel Plate Road.

For information call on your nearest ticket agent, or address C. C. Lowry, Trav. Pass. Agent, Holland, N. Y. 4-47-4t

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25 and 50c per bottle. Try it. L. Taggart. jan

THE FAIR,

H. A. ZARPS & CO., Prop'rs.

Emporium, Pa.

After Holiday Bargains.

We thank our customers for their very generous trade and encouragement given us during the past season. We have completed our inventory and re-arranged our store after the unprecedented Holiday business and filled up all our gaps with new goods. We have many hundreds of useful and beautiful pieces that we propose closing out at reduced prices. This month will be a bargain month at this Wonderland. Come and see.

Ladies Wear at Cost.

We shall close out at cost, Ladies' Wrappers, Skirts and Waists. Call early.

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

KANE STEAM LAUNDRY!

KANE, PA.,

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MISTLETOE KISSES ARE WAITING!

For the man who looks immaculate in his cleanliness, and arrays himself in spick and span linen, laundered and rendered faultless in its beauty by our perfect methods of laundry work. For holiday festivities be prepared with the exquisite laundry work on your shirts, collars and cuffs that has made us deservedly famous.

Baby Mine!

Every mother feels an indescribable dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger of the ordeal make its anticipation one of misery.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

is the remedy which relieves women of the great pain and suffering incident to maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is removed by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness nausea and other distressing conditions are avoided, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend. *It is a blessing to woman.*

$1.00 PER BOTTLE at all Drug Stores, or sent by express on receipt of price.

BOOKS FREE Containing invaluable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address, upon application, by The BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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B. B. CURES } SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism,
C. C. CURES } EPIZOOTIC, Distemper.
D. D. CURES } WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES } COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.
F. F. CURES } COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES } KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES } MANGE, Skin Diseases.
J. K. CURES } BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat.

60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, VITAL WEAKNESS

and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5 Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

Pleurisy

Pleurisy and pneumonia are frequently developed, in a very short space of time, from a common cold; and, if such an acute inflammation of the lungs is not promptly allayed, the worst may happen. With the aid of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, however, you need not have any fear; for this great remedy speedily subdues the inflammation, eases the pain in breathing and always effects a cure in a wonderfully short time.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures Pleurisy and Pneumonia.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cents. At all druggists.

J. A. Fisher,

PRACTICAL

Horse Shoer,

Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

M. A. ROCKWELL.

Pleases The Most Fastidious

Fastidious persons who enjoy toothsome delicacies are connoiseurs in the Sweetmeats Line, but even the most critical of these place the stamp of approval on

BIRCHARD'S CELEBRATED CANDIES . . . .

For which M. A. ROCKWELL, "The Druggist," is agent. Splendid Christmas Presents there—and good and pretty, too.

Best Perfumes AND SACHET POWDERS,

From the Leading Manufacturers of the World.

Look at Our Goods Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

M. A. ROCKWELL.

THE LEADING

Dry Goods House.

SPECIAL NEWS IN THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Ladies elegant Winter Coats from $5.00 up. Bargains which will find ready and quick buyers in Emporium's great cloak store. Jackets and Coats for Misses and Children. Ladies' Capes, Jackets, Collarettes and Boas. Ladies' Wrappers, Wool Waists, Single Skirts and Night Dresses.

THE CARPET AND CURTAIN STORE.

This is also the Carpet and Curtain store—nothing better for a Christmas present for your wife or friend than a fine Carpet an a beautiful Lace Curtains.

Oil Cloths and Window Shades in abundance.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.

This is the House for bargains in Dress Goods. You can find here just what you want, and the price you want and please don't forget this is the House for Underwear, Hosiery, Blankets, Comforts, Notions, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Corsets. Showing more new goods all the time than any other store. Spring will soon be here. A world of getting ready to be done—and next to no time for the doing. Jolly, happy, hurry thought. Half the pleasure is in getting ready, and this store is so helpful—so much here that is suggestive amid the tiring, hurry days. Standard designs—December patterns and fashion sheets now open. Fashion sheets, free to all.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR STOCK.

H. C. OLMSTED,

Emporium, Pa.

Here's A Pointer.

If you are seeking information about groceries, this is the place to find it. No one can convince you, if you try once, that others can give you as great values. We make it to your interest to come to us. Values as great and stock as varied as you can find anywhere in this section.

YOU MUST EAT.

Even after holiday feasting and though we had a big rush during that season our stock is still ample to supply your wants. New goods continually arriving.

SPECIAL for a few days only. California hams 7c lb.

Careful attention given to all orders whether great or small. If you can't come in yourself send in your order or advise us and we will have our order clerk call.

Telephone and mail orders will have as careful attention, as if you were here in person.

Yours for business,

J. H. DAY.

Fourth St., Emporium, Pa.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.

In effect Nov. 20, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD.

8 20 A. M.—Train 8 week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6.00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—Train 6 week days for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 A. M., New York 7.13 A.M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

9 37 P. M.—Train 4 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.38 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 6.35 A. M., Washington 7.45 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Williamsport. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—Train 9 week days for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 25 A. M.—Train 3 Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 28 P. M.—Train 15, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 5:50 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:20 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., week days, with Pullman Sleepers and passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.40 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m, Baltimore 11.55 p. m., daily, arriving at Emporium 10.25 a. m., with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport on Sundays only Pullman Sleepers from Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a. m., Washington 7.50 a.m., Baltimore 8.50 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:15 A. M., week days, arriving at Emporium 6.28 P. M., with Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD.			Stations.		NORTHWARD	
A. M.		A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
8 55	....	4 00	....Renovo....	5 00	.....	11 05
9 44	....	4 38	...Driftwood...	4 03	.....	10 12
10 20	....	5 10	Emporium Junc	3 25	.....	9 40
11 08	....	5 52	...St. Marys...	2 40	.....	9 01
11 12	.....		.....Kane.....	12 20	.....	9 05
11 31	.....		....Wilcox....	11 58	.....	8 42
11 46	.....		..Johnsonburg..	11 43	.....	8 26
	.....				.....	
12 10	.....	6 20	...Ridgway,...	8 50	.....	8 05
12 17	.....	6 27	..Island Run...	8 43	.....	7 55
12 22	.....	6 32	Carman Tr'nfer	8 38	.....	7 49
12 31	.....	6 41	.. Croyland....	8 29	.....	7 40
12 35	.....	6 45	..Shorts Mills..	8 26	.....	7 36
12 39	.....	6 48	...Blue Rock...	8 22	.....	7 33
12 43	.....	6 53	....Carrier....	8 17	.....	7 28
12 53	.....	7 02	.Brockwayville.	8 08	.....	7 18
12 57	.....	7 06	..Lanes Mills..	8 02	.....	7 13
	.....	7 11	..McMinns Sm't.	7 58	.....	
1 07	.....	7 14	.Harveys Run..	7 54	.....	7 04
1 15	.....	7 20	..Falls Creek...	7 50	.....	7 00
1 40	.....	7 35	.....DuBois.....	7 40	.....	6 40
1 20	.....	7 25	..Falls Creek...	7 00	.....	6 55
1 35	.....	7 40	.Reynoldsville..	6 45	.....	6 40
2 11	.....	8 16	..Brookville...	6 09	.....	6 04
3 05	.....	9 10	New Bethlehem	5 20	.....	5 10
3 50	.....	9 55	....Red Bank....	.....	.....	4 25
6 30	.....	12 40	....Pittsburg....	.....	.....	1 40
P. M.	.....	P. M.		A. M.	.....	P. M.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

Time Table In Effect April 18, 1897.

Trains leave Emporium for Keating-Port Allegany, Coudersport, Smethport, Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for points East and West.

Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday 8.30 A. M.
Mail, (103 daily except Sunday.....1.45 P. M.

Train No. 103 (mail) will connect at Olean with River Division for Allegany, Bradford, Salamanca Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg.

Call on E. C. DAVISON, Agent, Emporium, for time tables or other information.

R. BELL, Gen'l Supt.

J. A. FELLOWS, Gen'l Pass'ngr & Ticket Agt. Mooney Brisbane Building, Cor. Main and Clinton Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

TIME TABLE No. 23.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect June 15th, 1898.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	10	4	6	2
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Port Allegany,..... Lv.	3 15	7 18	.....	12 10
Coleman,.....	*3 23	○○	.....	*12 15
Burtville,.....	*3 30	7 29	.....	12 22
Roulette,.....	3 40	7 36	.....	12 30
Knowlton's,.....	*3 45	○○	.....	*12 35
Mina,.....	*3 59	7 46	.....	12 40
Olmsted,.....	4 05	*7 50	.....	*12 44
Hammonds,.....	○○	○○	.....	*12 49
Coudersport. Ar.	4 20	7 57	.....	12 53
Coudersport. Lv.			6 15	1 00
North Coudersport,	.....	.....	○○	*1 05
Frink's,.....	.....	.....	*6 29	*1 14
Colesburg,.....	.....	.....	*6 36	1 21
Seven Bridges,.....	.....	.....	*6 39	*1 24
Raymonds's,.....	.....	.....	*6 49	1 35
Gold,.....	.....	.....	6 54	1 41
Newfield,.....	.....	.....	.....	1 45
Newfield Junction,.....	.....	.....	7 02	1 50
Perkins,.....	.....	.....	○○	*1 53
Carpenter's,.....	.....	.....	○○	*1 56
Crowell's,.....	.....	.....	*7 10	*1 59
Ulysses,..... Ar.	.....	.....	7 18	2 10

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	1	5	3	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	.....
Ulysses,..... Lv.	7 32	2 30	10 05	.....
Crowell's,.....	*7 41	*2 39	*10 15	.....
Carpenter's,.....	○○	*2 41	*10 18	.....
Perkins,.....	.....	*2 44	*10 21	.....
Newfield Junction,.....	7 47	2 46	10 25	.....
Newfield,.....	*7 51	2 50	*10 30	.....
Gold,.....	7 55	2 54	10 35	.....
Raymond's.....	*7 59	2 59	*10 40	.....
Seven Bridges,.....	*8 11	*3 11	*10 55	.....
Colesburg,.....	*8 14	3 14	*11 00	.....
Frink's,.....	*8 22	*3 22	*11 09	.....
North Coudersport, ...	○○	*3 31	*11 20	.....
Coudersport,..... Ar.	8 36	3 36	11 30	.....
Coudersport,..... Lv.	8 41	6 00	P. M. 1 20	.....
Hammonds,.....	○○	○○	○○	.....
Olmsted,.....	*8 46	*6 06	*1 27	.....
Mina,.....	8 50	6 10	1 31	.....
Knowlton's,.....	○○	*6 18	○○	.....
Roulette,.....	9 00	6 21	1 45	.....
Burtville,.....	9 08	6 29	2 55	.....
Coleman,.....	○○	*6 35	○○	.....
Port Allegany,.....	9 21	6 40	2 35	.....

(*) Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop.

Connections—At Ulysses with Fall Brook R'y. for points north and south. At Newfield Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R., north of Wellsville, south of Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE, Gen'l Supt. Coudersport, Pa.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

THE SHORT LINE BETWEEN BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, SALAMANCA, RIDGWAY, DUBOIS, PUNXSUTAWNEY, AND ALL POINTS IN THE NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

On and after Jan. 1, 1899, passenger trains will depart from Johnsonburg daily, except Sunday, as follows:

9:02 a. m., from P. & E. station for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and Clearfield.

11:19 a. m., from P. & E. station, mail for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and Rochester.

2:25 p. m., from P. & E. station, mail for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, and Clearfield.

2:30 p. m. from B. R. & P. station, Buffalo Express for Bradford, Salamanca, Springville and Buffalo.

Thousand mile tickets good for passage between all stations at two cents per mile.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen. Pass. Agt. Rochester, N. Y.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., Jan. 3, 1899.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 20
Graham, "	60
Rye "	60
Buckwheat, "	65
Patent Meal, "	45
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 00
Chop Feed, "	1 00
Middlings, "	1 00
Bran, "	1 00
Corn, per bushel,	56
White Oats, per bushel,	45
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, or letter, personally.

O. B. Hummel, the piano tuner of Lock Haven, is in Emporium this week.

Miss Lena Evans, after a severe seige with the grip, is again on duty at the Racket Store.

Judge McDonald, of Driftwood, assisted Judge Mayer to dignify the bench on Monday.

Delos Dolliver, Ridgway's well known lumber king, had business in our burg on Monday.

H. Dreutlein, the hustling cigar man of Meadville, Pa., was calling on the trade in Emporium yesterday.

Court Stenographer J. Irvin Hagerman was present at License court, serving in his official capacity.

Judge C. A. Mayer came up from Lock Haven, Monday, and presided at the License court held that day.

Mr. Geo. Koon, representing the Disston Saw Co., of Philadelphia, was in town on his regular tour, Monday.

Rev. Ebersole and wife were called to Mechanicsburg, Monday, on account of the death of Mrs. Ebersole's mother.

J. S. Douglas and daughter Mildred, of Olean, were the guests of C. M. Thomas and family, Sunday and Monday.

Mr. D. B. Johnson one of the "lower end's" solid business men paid the county seat a brief visit on Wednesday.

Squire Larrabee has been confined to his home for the past ten days, suffering from an aggravated case of the grip.

Mr. J. R. Batchelder, one of Grove townships progressive citizens, was at the county seat the fore part of the week.

Mr. Barton Hutchins has accepted a position as foreman of a saw mill and lumber yard in Alabama.—St. Marys Gazette.

Hon. G. W. Huntley of Driftwood, accompanied by his daughters, Frank and Nellie, were Emporium visitors on Wednesday.

George H. Crawford, of Olean, dignified, courteous and long as ever, graced Emporium with his presence on Sunday.

S. B. Doll, of Four Mile, called to see the PRESS on Friday last, and is now square with the printer. Mr. Doll is an honest, hard working farmer.

Miss Addie Garrity, of Emporium, is visiting her sister, Miss Stella Garrity, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Burden, on Brussel's street.—St. Marys Gazette.

Fred W. Ludwig, collector for the Collier Publishing Co., made his monthly visit to this city on Wednesday and called to pay his respects to the PRESS.

Editor Burt Olson, of the Smethport Democrat, was an Emporium visitor the first of the week, while on his way to Harrisburg to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

Hon. T. F. Richmond, one of Smethport's legal lights and Representative-elect of McKean county, accompanied by wife and son was a guest at the Warner House, Monday, en route to Harrisburg.

Mr. J. R. Schoonover, who has resided on Clear Creek for the past two years, left this week for East Aurora, N. Y., where he expects to make his future home. Before going he ordered the PRESS sent to his address.

Messrs. Wm. Howard and T. S. Clark, two of Williamsport's prominent lumbermen, accompanied by their wives, left Monday morning on a three month's tour through California and Mexico.

Miss Grace Walker and Miss Jettie Wiley, two of Emporium's music loving people left on train 101 for Buffalo this morning, where they will have the opportunity of seeing Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" reproduced by the Ellis Grand Opera Company with Mlle. Melba in the role of Juliet.

Hon. P. C. Foley, of Olean, N. Y., a prominent Democratic politician of that place, and a member of the well known firm of Foley Bros., manufacturers and dealers in tombstones, monuments, etc.; accompanied by S. Faucette, of Emporium, Pa., traveling salesman for the firm, were registered at the Renovo Hotel, Tuesday. They were among the Record's callers on that day.

Don't forget the oyster supper at the residence of W. H. Howard, Wednesday evening, Jan. 25.

Ward L. Foultz, formerly a P. & E. telegraph operator at Ridgway, but lately of Pittsburg, has been appointed chief clerk in the office of District Passenger Agent Dillon, of the Pennsylvania lines, at Pittsburg, to succeed George Porter, who was advanced to a higher position in the general offices. Mr. Foultz's Ridgway friends will be glad to learn of his success in securing promotion.—Ridgway Advocate. His Emporium friends ditto.

ALL AROUND THE COUNTY.

Huston Hill.

Mrs. R. L. Dill is quite ill at this writing.

A sleigh load from Hicks Run passed over the Hill the other night.

A. S. Hicks came home from Glen Hazle last Friday quite sick.

John Williams and Harvey Hicks came home Sunday from Glen Hazel

John Williiams and Harvey Hicks had business at Driftwood last Monday.

Mr. H. Kenworthy says he has not made up his mind which one he will take.

R. L. Dill lost a valuable cow last Friday by a tree falling across her back.

Thos. Barr and sister Agnes, of Millers Run, drove out to C. L. Williams' last Wednesday night.

JIMMIE.

Buckwalter.

Everybody has the grip.

A. Swartwood passed through our burg on Friday.

Dr. Heilman passed through our town last week.

Candidates are thicker than hair on a dog, this spring.

Mr. John Hogan and wife are both laid up with the grip.

Milfred Bliss was visiting friends in our burg on Sunday.

James McGuire, of Pittsburg, is visiting his parents at this place.

Mr. McGuire is quite low at present. Dr. Bardwell is attending him.

C. M. Kresge is laid up with the grip but at this writing is much improved.

Frank Easterbrooks has made application for a position on the Hobson farm.

Henry Lyons passed through our burg en route to Glen Hazle on Tuesday.

Bert Farnum was called home on account of the serious illness of his son Charles.

Miss Pearl Bliss one of Beechwood's young ladies was visiting her sister, Effie at this place.

Mr. Henry Weidner's daughter is quite sick at the residence of his father-in-law at Beechwood.

Bert Close and wife returned to their home at Emporium, after making the old folks a short visit.

Ex-sheriff P. E. Lewis one of Emporium's popular citizens was visiting in our burg last week.

Martin Lawson is able to be around again but his wife and children are very sick at this writing.

Luie Norton, who has been moving the oil well tools from Rathbun to Beechwood, finished Friday.

Farmer Sipple is hauling logs to Beechwood where he will have then sawed into lumber at J. Reed's saw mill.

BILLIE.

Rich Valley.

Henry Carter spent Sunday with his sister.

F. B. Housler was seen in our town on Saturday.

Quite a good many are on the sick list at present.

Master Clare Craven spent Sunday with his parents.

Mr. Willie Crosby was seen in our burg on Sunday.

Garnie Housler spent Sunday with his cousin, Lee Lewis.

Stanley D. Lockwood has been quite sick with a bad cold for the past few days.

B. Pye was on the sick list last week but was able to resume his duties after a short lay off.

Youthful minds are like the weather—changeable, so we have learned since Saturday night last.

Mr. Dan Mundy is going to dish up hash, for the Lockwood firm at Bobbies Run, so we are informed.

C. J. Craven spent a few days last week with his father at his lumber camp on the head of Clear Creek.

Miss Hazel B. Lockwood has been acting as nurse for a few days for her grandma Newton, who is having a time with the grip.

Mr. W. C., who drives one of F. Craven's fine black teams, wished it mentioned in this week's items, that he came down from the camp on Thursday, going back Friday afternoon. It matters not as long as some one else buys the coal.

MARRIED.

SMITH—PLUBELL—On Wednesday, Jan. 18th 1899, at the office of the Justice of the Peace, in Emporium, by M. M. Larrabee, J. P., MR. SAMUEL E. SMITH and MISS MARY E. PLUBELL, both of Renovo, Pa.

BRIEF MENTION.

DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup is a most valuable remedy for all throat and lung affections. It cures a cough or cold in one day. Doses are small. Results sure. Price 25 cts a bottle.

A grocer trusts a customer during a period of hard times, or during a period of sickness in the customer's family, until the bill becomes pretty large. Then the grocer wants his money and the customer (in some cases) pays the bill. How does it look, then, for the man who has been favored with credit, to quit the grocer that has trusted him, and give his trade to another dealer? The same rule of common fairness will apply to a newspaper publisher.—Potter County Journal.

The person who can go without her dinner and not advertise the fact; who can laugh, who makes light of a heavy weight, and can wear a shoe that pinches without anyone being the wiser; who does not magnify the splinter in her finger into a stick of timber, nor the mote in her neighbor's eye into a beam; who swallows bitter words without leaving the taste in other people's mouths; who can give up her way without giving up the ghost—such a one surely carries a passport into the good graces of mankind.—Ex.

The Philadelphia Press, says: Those who are acquainted with the true situation in the interior districts of Pennsylvania know that it is not a dearth of funds that impels people to be careless about paying the local publishers; but it is a habit—habit only—that has made it a common thing for county subscribers to give no thought to all that is fair and just toward their home editor, who beyond question, does more gratuitous service for the upholding of the respective communities than any other ordinary citizen, or even a board of trade, if such body should exist in the place.

The New York Journal thus facetiously epitomizes the President's message: "We have thrashed Spain and remembered the Maine. I am running Porto Rico and the Philippines. Cuba can run herself as soon as we think her ready. Foreign governments don't like to have their subjects shot. Dig the Nicaraugua canal. Give a million dollars for the Paris exposition. We are trying to make up with Canada. I shall let you know what to do with Hawaii as soon as I know myself. When you give the gold for greenbacks don't give the greenbacks for anything but gold. Give Alger 100,000 regulars. Build a mighty navy. Discourage yellow fever. Drum up trade in China. Take care of the next census. Make Dewey an Admiral, and let me pick my man for Vice Admiral. Preserve the forests. Celebrate the centennial of the foundation of Washington."

"The grip," says a physician is certainly infectious. My advice to the public would be to avoid persons suffering with the malady, and to keep their systems in the best possible condition. The man or woman whose physical stamina is up to the right standard may throw off the attacks of the disease, but persons in a debilitated condition are unable to do this. The sufferer from grip is very foolish if he or she tries to 'wear out' the disease without obtaining help from the physicians A day or two in bed, under proper treatment, usually puts an end to an attack and starts the patient on the road to recovery. The danger of pneumonia is always present in grip cases and for that reason nobody can afford to take chances. An ounce of prevention in the treatment of grip, is worth more than a pound of cure when pneumonia has developed."

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by L. Taggart. jan

Wanted.

Ladies and gentlemen suffering from throat and lung difficulties to call at our store for a sample bottle of Otto's Cure. We confidently recommend it as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will stop a cough quicker than any other known remedy. We believe it will cure you. Large sizes 50c. and 25c. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 33-15-ly

DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup is pleasant to take; it tastes good; children like it; no trouble to administer it and it always cures. Buy the genuine, Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup.

How to Cure a Cold.

Simply take Otto's Cure. We know of its astonishing cures and that it will stop a cough quicker than any other known remedy. If you have Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs, a few doses of this great remedy will surprise you. If you wish to try, call at our store and we will furnish you a sample bottle. Large bottle 50c. and 25c. R. C. Dodson. 33-14ly

History will tell about "Dewey" Hobson, Sampson and Americans protecting themselves from serious throat diseases by using "Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsey Drops." The greatest throat remedy in the world. Sold by druggist, R. C. Dodson. 6ly

LaGrippe Successfully Treated:

"I just have recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. Jas. A. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexia, Texas. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy, as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by L. Taggart. jan

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.
For sale by R. C. Dodson.

UP TO DATE
BOOK COMMERCIAL AND JOB PRINTING
AT THIS OFFICE.

Piled Away Up!
WHAT?
STYLISH GOODS
—AT—
R. SEGER & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.

Leave your orders now for clothing for the spring trade Our inducements this winter to our customers are away ahead of all former prices. We have the largest and best line of goods to select from.

OUR CLOTHING IS MADE WELL AND WEARS WELL.

R. SEGER & CO.,
Opposite M. E. Church.

Opposite the Post Office,
WE ARE SELLING OUT REGARDLESS OF COST.
JOHN J. SOBLE.

LEADING HARDWARE HOUSE!

We extend our compliments to the citizens of Cameron and adjoining counties for their rapidly and increasing patronage. We would invite all to see our large display of GENERAL HARDWARE and BUILDERS' MATERIAL. We would call especial attention to our

COOKING, HEATING AND GAS STOVES

Comprising the best in the world. Our old and popular Store is headquarters for many useful articles and house-keepers should call and see what we have.

We again desire to call attention to our OIL and GAS STOVES. The Ladies delight.

THE WELSBACH LIGHT.

This popular light the great gas saver, is growing in popular with our people. All who desire to economize in gas bills should use these burners. Call and see them.

WALKER, HOWARD & CO.

TRUSTWORTHY STORE.

Dry Goods

GENERAL STORE

Now that the holidays are over we expect a share of the same liberal patronage which we received in 1898 and during the holidays

In Corsets we handle the R. & G., Dr. Warner's Fetherbone and W. B. Cyclist.

Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' Underwear in cotton and wool.

We have an elegant assortment of China Ware and our prices are bound to sell the goods.

BALCOM & LLOYD.

Fourth Street, Emporium, Pa.

HONEST DEALING.

FROM THE HILLTOP.

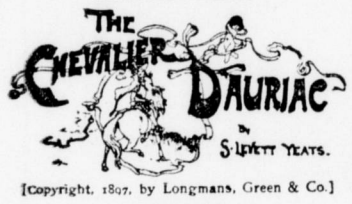
'Twas a weary climb
From the valley below,
'Twas a weary climb!
The stones were sharp, the way was steep,
There seemed but a harvest of tears to reap.
'Twas a weary climb
Up the mountain side,
'Twas a weary climb!
'Mid cares that vexed and words that stung,
'Mid tears that flowed, and songs unsung,
'Twas a weary climb
Up the mountain side!

And still they come
From the valley below,
And still they come!
With bleeding feet, and tortured soul,
They are toiling on for the longed-for goal.
And still they come
From the valley below!

'Tis a long way down
To the valley below,
'Tis a long way down!
A cloud by day, a star by night,
Guide their feet to the top of the mountain height.
'Tis a long way down
To the valley below!

From the blessed heights
To the valley below,
From the blessed heights!
These wearied ones will all look down
When the cross is changed to the victor's crown,
And the blessed heights
For the valley below!

—Patience Penfold, in Ladies' World.



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SYNOPSIS.

Chapter I—D'Auriac, commanding outpost where scene is laid, tells the story. De Gomeron has been appointed by Gen. de Rone to examine into a charge made against him. Nicholas, a sergeant, brings in two prisoners, a man and a woman, who are from the king's camp at Le Fere. D'Auriac, angered by insulting manner of de Gomeron toward the woman, strikes him. A duel follows, and during the commotion the prisoners escape. De Rone happens on the disorderly scene, and d'Auriac, upon giving his parole not to attempt escape, hears this remarkable sentence: "To-morrow....you must die on the field. Win or lose, if I catch you at the close of the day, I will hang you as high as Haman."

Chapter II—D'Auriac next morning takes his place as usual on de Rone's staff. In the course of his ride over the field he saves the life of Nicholas, the sergeant, who, a victim of de Gomeron's malice, is found in imminent danger of almost instant death.

Chapter III—After the battle in which King Henry utterly routs de Rone's forces, d'Auriac, lying severely wounded, sees the forms of a man and woman moving under cover of the night among the dead and wounded. They find a golden collar on de Leyva's corpse, and Babettte stabs Mauginot (her partner) to gain possession of the prize. After this hideous scene Henry with a retinue, among whom is the fair prisoner who had escaped from the hand of de Gomeron, rides over the field.

Chapter IV—D'Auriac in the hospital of Ste. Genevieve discovers his unknown friend is the heiress of Bidache. She visits him daily, and when he is well enough is taken to her Normandy chateau. Here he learns from Maitre Palin, the madame's chaplain, that the king is about to force upon the woman a very distasteful marriage with M. d'Ayen. With Jacques, his steward, d'Auriac leaves for the avowed purpose of preventing their marriage.

Chapter V—D'Auriac's horse casts a shoe. This causes a delay at village of Ezy, where he comes upon Nicholas, his old sergeant, who says de Gomeron is in the neighborhood with the king's commission, and that he (Nicholas) has evidence of treason brewing among de Gomeron and certain associates against the king.

Chapter VI—Led by Nicholas, d'Auriac goes by night to where de Gomeron is stationed. Standing beside a broken pane they hear something of the outline of a plot against the king. Burning with revenge, Nicholas fires through the window at de Gomeron, but misses his mark.

Chapter VII—The two men fly for their lives, and think themselves almost beyond pursuit when they come suddenly face to face with two troopers, one of whom d'Auria. wounds slightly.

CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED.

He was a good swordsman, but this made him beside himself with passion, and this frantic state and the sound of his voice as he kept cursing me, told me that my opponent was none other than Biron himself. Now came a serious difficulty, which I had to consider like lightning. Did I kill him, and he was an infant in my hands, there could be no hope for me—he was too great—too highly placed for me to have any chance if I compassed his death. Therefore as I pressed him, I called out loud enough for him to hear: "Marshal, you are mad; go back—you are known to me."

He thrust at me for answer, but I could stand no more nonsense, and, getting within his guard, struck him off his horse with a blow from the hilt of my sword, and, wasting not a second more on him, turned to the assistance of Nicholas.

It was much needed, for the sergeant's opponent was none other than de Gomeron himself. How Nicholas held his own against this finished swordsman for even so long a period as half a minute, I am unable to say. It was doubtless due to the strength of his bitter hatred and his fury for revenge. Even as it was I was too late. As I dashed towards him Nicholas fairly screamed out:

"Leave him to me—he is—a—ah!"

He never finished, for de Gomeron saw his chance, and passed his sword through the sergeant's throat, and he fell limply from Couronne, a dead man.

Before, however, the free lance could recover himself, I was on him, and standing in my stirrups, cut at him with the full swing of my sword. He parried like lightning, but the force of the blow beat down his guard, and although my blade fell flat upon his steel cap, he went down like an ox.

Poor Nicholas was gone! I knew that thrust, and once received there was nothing for it but masses for the soul. A half-dozen troopers were not 200 yards away, and life lay on the other side of the Eure. I went straight on, and jumped my horse into the stream. It was running high and deep, and as I fell into the water with a splash and hiss of white foam around me, I heard another heavy plunge close to my shoulder, and in the glance I cast toward the sound, saw that it was the now riderless Couronne, who had followed her companion of the night. To ease the horse, I slipped from the saddle and, hanging on to the pommel, was towed along by him as the good beast breasted the stream bravely. The current set toward the opposite bank, and the force of it carried us down, it seemed in a moment, fully 50 yards from the spot where he had plunged in, to within a few feet of the opposite shore. Here, however, the river ran strong and swiftly, the bank was high, and the horses could make no headway, but kept drifting down. By this time the troopers had reached the scene of the fight, and I could hear them howling with anger as they gathered around their fallen leaders, and, without a head to guide them, hesitated what to do, each moment of delay giving me precious time, and bringing me closer to a shelving bank a few yards to the left. Not one of the troopers dared the stream, and they had apparently emptied their arquebuses after us in pursuit, for none fired, although they called to each other: "Shoot him down—shoot him down!"

A couple of men galloped down stream a little below me, and dismounting, began to load hurriedly, it being evidently their intention to pick me off as I drifted past. For the moment I gave myself up for lost; but determining to make a last effort to save myself, made a snatch at the willows that overhung the bank, and brushed us with their wet and dripping leaves, as we struggled underneath. As I did this, I loosed my hold of the saddle, and the horses slid past me, and I was dragged by the current right into the bank. The willows were tough, and I held on to them like a leech, and the troopers who had seen what I was about began to laugh at me, and adjured me to hold on tight as they would be ready to shoot in a moment. The fools! They gave me the moment's time I wanted, and digging my foot into the soft bank, I laid hold of the stem of a willow and with an effort reached the shore. I rolled over at full length, and then lay flat on my face, whilst the troopers with many curses ran forward a few feet and let off their arquebuses on the off chance of bringing me down. They aimed truly enough, and had I not lain to earth as I did, I should infallibly have been killed, for the bullets whizzed past, it seemed but a few inches above me. I let out a yell as if I was mortally hurt, and then rising ran down stream behind the willows as fast as my bruised leg would allow me, to see if I could not get back one or both the horses. My stratagem had the desired effect, for on my cry of "I am dead—I am dead," two others of the men who had run up to let off their pieces where I was supposed to be, and they all shouted: "We have him—he is down."

"Morbleau! Not yet," I could hardly refrain from chuckling to myself, as I hobbled along the bank, and to my joy saw them in a little bay, about a hundred paces from me, moving slowly in the shallow water, one behind the other, towards the land. A spur had been thrown out here, evidently with the object of protecting the bank, and it had cast the main stream on the opposite shore, and given the beasts a chance of landing.

I felt my leg at each step I took; but went on at a round pace somehow, and came up to Couronne just as she was stepping out of the water. Catching her by the bridle, I mounted, although with some difficulty, and slipping my hand through the reins of my own nag, trotted off under cover of the trees, leaving M. de Gomeron, who had doubtless recovered by this time, and his men to make a target of the darkness. I had come through somehow, but I was sick and sore at heart as I urged Couronne from a trot to a gallop, when I thought of poor Nicholas lying dead by the banks of the Eure.

CHAPTER VIII.

M. DE PREAULX.

I kept off the road as far as possible to avoid being tracked. Even if no further attempt to follow me was made to-night, which was uncertain, as de Gomeron was not the man to let the barest chance slip through his fingers, yet there was no doubt as to what would happen on the morrow. I congratulated myself on having crippled the last of the sleuth hounds, as my gentlemen would be placed thereby in a difficulty in regard to my route, and if they scoured the country in twos and threes I felt confident of being able, with Jacques' aid, to give a good account of myself did we meet, despite my bruised leg, which reminded me of itself unpleasantly.

As I patted Couronne's neck I thought of Nicholas, and with the memory of him the face of Marie came up. I felt myself in a measure responsible for his death, and was resolved to weigh out in full to Marie the payment I had promised them both. It was a debt I would discharge to the end of the measure.

A sense of relief came to my mind with this resolve, and, as Rouvres could not be far distant I slackened pace to let the horses breathe a trifle, and began to hastily plan my future course of action on reaching Paris. I had not only discovered what was evidently a deep and widely spread plot, but had also stumbled on the dreadful secret of the death of the woman who was to be queen of France in name, as she was in reality. It was certain that she had been foully murdered. It was certain that the king's most trusted captain and many of his greatest nobles were hilt deep in treachery—so much I knew. I had seen with mine own eyes, and heard with mine own ears, but beyond this I had no proofs; and what would my word weigh against theirs! Besides this, there was my own trouble. D'Ayen's mocking warning was explicit enough, when read with Palin's confidence, and any doubt I may have had on that point was almost set at rest by what I had overheard. In short, I was the rival of the king, and felt my head very loose upon my neck.

What was I to do? It was no easy matter to decide; but I came to the conclusion that my best course was to seek out the all-powerful Sully, tell him what I knew, and beg the help of that great man. I did not know him, except by repute; but my case was strong and my cause good. I would delay not a moment about this on reaching Paris; but it was Rouvres I had to come to first, and many a league lay for reflection between me and the Louvre.

At last I heard the Lauds chime solemnly out into the night, and in a few minutes pulled up the weary beasts before the gates of Rouvres. Here I found a difficulty I might have anticipated. The gates were shut and the unpleasant prospect of a dreary wait of some hours lay before me. This was not to be borne, and I raised a clamor that might have awakened the dead. It had the desired effect of rousing the watch at the gate, a wicket was opened, the light of a lantern flashed through, and a gruff voice bade me begone.

"Open," I roared, "open in the king's name."

"Pardieu! monsieur, the gates are kept shut in the king's name, and his majesty does not like his subjects' rest being disturbed," answered another voice, and from its tone and inflection I guessed it was that of an officer.

"In that case, monsieur," I said, "let me in so that we may both go to our beds, and a thousand apologies for disturbing you. My servant is already at the Grand Cerf, and one man cannot take Rouvres."

"Then you are that M. de Preaulx of the Anjoumois, whose lackey Jacques Bisson arrived last night—for it is morning now?"

"You keep good watch, monsieur, who else should I be?" I said with an inward "thank heaven" at the accident that had discovered to me my new name.

There was no reply for a moment, though I heard some one laughing, and the rays of the light were cast to the right and to the left of me to see that I was really alone. Finally orders were given for my admission. The gates went open with a creaking, and I was within Rouvres.

As I rode in I stopped to thank the officer for his courtesy, and the light being very clear he observed my condition, and exclaimed: "Diable! But you have ridden far, monsieur, and with a led horse, too!"

"I ride in the king's name, monsieur," I replied, a little coldly, and, thanking him once more, was seized with an inspiration, and begged the favor of his company at dinner at the Grand Cerf.

"With pleasure, monsieur. Permit me to introduce myself. I am the Chevalier d'Aubusson, lieutenant of M. de Sancy's company of ordonnance."

I raised my hat in response. "His majesty has no braver sword than M. de Sancy. At 12, then, monsieur, I shall have the pleasure of meeting you again; good night, or rather good morning!"

"Adieu!" he answered; "I will be punctual. The Grand Cerf is but a couple of hundred toises to your right."

As I rode up the narrow and ill-paved street I heard d'Aubusson whistling a catch as he turned into the guardroom, and congratulated myself on my stratagem and the luck that had befriended it. I knew enough of court intrigue to be aware that De Sancy and the marshal were at each other's throats, and that I could therefore always get protection here by declaring myself against Biron. Then came a short turn to the right, and M. de Preaulx, of the Anjoumois, was at the door of the Grand Cerf. It opened to my knock, and Jacques, faithful knave, was in waiting. After this there followed the usual little delay and bustle consequent on a new arrival.

As I dismounted Jacques whispered in my ear: "You are M. de Preaulx, of Saumur, in the Anjoumois, monsieur."

"So M. d'Aubusson tells me," I replied in the same tone, and then louder: "But you might have made a mess of it, Jacques—however, you meant well, and I owe you five crowns for your good intentions. Now call mine host, and tell him to show me to my rooms, whilst you see to the horses."

Mine host was already there, in slippered feet, with a long candle in one hand and a cup of warmed Romanee in the other. He led the way with many bows, and I limped after him to a room which was large and comfortable enough.

"Here is some mulled Romanee for monsieur le baron," he said as he handed me the goblet. "His lordship, the count, will observe that the best room has been kept for him, and later on I will have the pleasure of setting the finest dinner in France before the most noble marquis—good night, monseigneur—good night and good dreams," and he tottered off, leaving me to drink the mulled wine, which was superb, and to sleep the sleep of the utterly weary.

It was late when I awoke and found Jacques in my room attending to my things. The rest had done my leg good, although it was still stiff, and the wearing of a long boot painful. As I finished my toilet I asked my man:

"Horses ready?"

"They will be by the time monsieur has dined. I shall put the valises on the nag we got at Evreaux for you."

"Right, Morbleu! I hear M. d'Aubusson below. It is very late."

"It has just gone the dinner hour."

I hurried downstairs, leaving Jacques to pack, and was only just in time to receive my guest.

"A hundred pardons, monsieur; but I overslept myself."

"'Tis a sleepy place," he answered; "there is nothing to do but to sleep."

"Surely there is something to love."

"Not a decent ankle under a petticoat."

"At any rate we can eat. Come, sit you down. My ride has made me hungry as a wolf and I have far to go."

The dinner was excellent, the Armagnac of the finest vintage, and d'Aubusson to all appearances a gay, frank-hearted fellow, and we became very friendly as the wine cup passed.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MASTER-GENERAL.

In the labyrinth of narrow streets, crooked roads and blind alleys behind the Palais de Justice, where the houses are so crowded that they seem to climb one over the other in their efforts to reach higher and higher in their search for air, is a small street called the Rue des Deux Mondes. It had this advantage that it was wider than most of the other roads in that part of Paris, and opened out abruptly on to the river face, very nearly opposite the upper portion of the Pont Neuf, then under course of construction, but not to be finished for some years later. At the corner of the street, and overlooking the river, the Pont Neuf, the Passeur aux Vaches, with a glimpse of the Quai Malaquais and the mansions of the Faubourg St. Germain was a house of modern size, kept and owned by a Maitre Pantin, who was engaged nominally in some legal business in the courts of the city.

It was this house of Maitre Pantin, it will be remembered, that had been recommended to me as a lodging by Palin, who told me of the owner's occupation, and when I demurred on account of my religious convictions the Huguenot pointed out that I had to do things in Paris which required a safe retreat, and that he could vouch for the honesty and discretion of Pantin. I admitted that his arguments were reasonable, and resolved to take advantage of his recommendation.

We rode into Paris by the St. Germain's gate, and I was immediately struck by the aspect of gloom that the city wore. Most of the shops were indeed open, but there appeared to be no business doing, and, instead of men hurrying backward and forward, the streets were filled with groups of people evidently engaged in discussing some affair of the utmost moment. Every third or fourth man wore a black scarf over his right arm, and the bells of the churches were tolling dismally for the dead. From St. German des Pres, from St. Severin, from the airy spire of Ste Chapelle, they called out mournfully, and above them all, drowning the distant voices of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, St. Jacques de la Boucherie, St. Antoine and others less known to fame pealed out the solemn notes of the bourdon of Notre Dame.

Near the Pre-aux-clercs hundreds of long-robed students were assembled and the windows of many of the great houses, including the Logis de Nevers, were hung with black. It was strange to see Paris, always so bright and gay, with this solemn air upon it. No notice was taken of us as we rode on, the knots of people merely moving aside to let us pass, and answering Jacques' cheerful "good-day" with a silent inclination of the head or a chill indifference.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DETECTIVE WORK.

An Amateur Effort Which Made One Man Dishonest and Let the Guilty Escape.

"Some years ago," said a Kensington manufacturer of cloth, "I found that my mill was being robbed; once or twice a month a piece of finished goods would disappear. As the thefts were all from the finishing room, suspicion naturally pointed to the hands there, and, after a long while of amateur detecting, I felt pretty sure I had my man. Yet I had no evidence against him, nor could I, to save my soul, get hold of any. I just suspected him, you know. So one pay day I tested his honesty. On pay day, you must understand, each hand's money is given him in a sealed envelope, on which is written his time, his rate per hour and the amount due. Well, there was due this man $12, and in his envelope I put $22—ten dollars too much. As I had expected, he said nothing. So I discharged him. This man had worked for me eight years. Times were hard and he lay idle for eight or nine months, then moved away with his family. Scarcely had he moved away when the thefts, which had ceased for nearly a year, began once more. Once more I turned detective. This time with better luck, for I caught the thief and I traced every piece of cloth he had stolen. The man discharged was innocent, save in the case of the ten dollars." One of the manufacturer's small audience spoke gravely: "Yes, you did a clever thing. You made a thief of an honest man. You placed in an honest man's way an almost unconquerable temptation, when one considers the size of the salary you paid him. The man fell because you tripped him up. The Bible, I think, says something somewhere about such deeds, and you are promised your reward."—Philadelphia Record.

For the Unenlisted Kind.

Miss Bright—It's wonderful how quickly the jewelry manufacturers adapt themselves to a situation! Why, there are already cannon pencils for the artillery, little gold sabers for the cavalry, miniature halyards for the navy and flags for everybody.

Cholly—What have they made for the infantwy, Miss Bwight?

"Ah, excuse me. Nursing bottles, I believe."—Jewelers' Weekly.

Can Win Without.

"Why is it that the plain girls are always the ones who learn to cook and make their own clothes?"

"Oh, that's easily explained. The pretty ones always know they don't need to."—Chicago Evening News.

She Agreed.

He—Do you know that I have never dared to kiss a girl in my life? My bashfulness is positively painful.

She—I should say it was.—Detroit Free Press.

THOMAS B. ALDRICH.

An American Author on Whom Fortune Has Smiled.

Although 63 Years of Age He Looks Like a Comparatively Young Man —His Career as an Editor and Litterateur.

It is a matter of regret to lovers of pure and undefiled English that so little new work comes from the pen of Thomas Bailey Aldrich in these later days. His style is equaled by few writers of prose and poetry, and it is not because he has lost his hold on the reading public that anything new from his pen is rarely seen.

Although he is now in his sixty-third year, having been born on November 11, 1836, his friends do not regard Aldrich as an old man nor does he look like one. To see him coming down the steps of his handsome Mt. Vernon street house on Beacon Hill in Boston one would guess him to be nearer 50 than 63 years of age. Always careful in every detail of dress, he presents a marked contrast to the average "literary man," who is generally inclined to carelessness in this respect. It is probably true that Aldrich is the best "groomed" writer in Boston, and it is certainly true that few writers in Boston or any other city have the long purse that the gods have vouchsafed to Thomas Bailey Aldrich. When his life-long friend, Hon. Henry L. Pierce, the multi-millionaire, died about two years ago, he bequeathed Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich the comfortable little fortune of $100,000 each, and to each of their twin sons he willed a similar sum.

Aldrich's books are greatly in demand and his royalties must amount to many thousands a year, while few

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.
(An American Author on Whom Fortune Has Smiled.)

writers can command the prices he receives for anything he chooses to write. He has added to American literature some of the most finished and exquisite work. One never tires of "The Ballad of Babie Bell," and his "Marjorie Daw and Other Stories" are charming bits of writing. His humor is as subtle as it is irresistible. A more deliciously funny story than his "Madame Zabriski" has rarely appeared from the pen of an American writer.

Aldrich was born in the quaint old town of Portsmouth, N. H., but went to Louisiana to live when still a child. He returned to Portsmouth and while preparing for college his father died, which caused a change in young Aldrich's plans, and he entered the counting room of an uncle in New York city. But his "literary bent" developed faster than his capacity for business and at the end of three years he set forth on his literary career as a MSS. reader for a New York publishing house. Later he held editorial positions on the New York Evening Mirror, Home Journal and Saturday Press. In 1881 he succeeded William Dean Howells as editor of the Atlantic Monthly in Boston. This position he held for several years and since resigning it he has spent most of his time in travel.

The Spider's Appetite.

The spider has a tremendous appetite, and his gourmandizing defies all human competition. A scientist who carefully noted a spider's consumption of food in 24 hours concluded that if the spider were built proportionately to the human scale he would eat at daybreak (approximately) a small alligator; at seven a. m. a lamb; by nine a. m., a young camelopard; by one o'clock, a sheep, and would finish up with a large pie, in which there were 120 birds. Yet, in spite of his enormous appetite a spider has wonderful power of refraining from food, and one has been known to live for two months when absolutely deprived of food. A beetle lived in a similar state of unrefreshment for three years.

The Origin of Dogs.

The view now generally taken by naturalists is that the dog is neither a species, in a zoological sense, nor even the descendant of any one species modified by domestication, but that dogs of different parts of the world have a correspondingly various ancestry, from different wild species of the genus canis, as wolves, foxes and jackals.

Wedding Ring Custom.

The wedding ring is worn on the third finger of the left hand because it was believed by the Egyptians to be directly connected by a slender nerve to the heart itself. And these ancient worshipers of Isis held this finger sacred to Apollo and the sun, and therefore gold was the metal chosen for the ring.

Gen. Sherman and the Doctor.

The late Dr. Bliss was for many years Gen. Sherman's physician. Once when the soldier complained: "Your stuff is doing me no good," he replied: "Take Shakespeare's advice, then, and throw it to the dogs." "There are too many valuable dogs in our neighborhood," replied Sherman.

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU,
President.
38-tf.

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THE undersigned has opened a first-class Liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, &c. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported

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Goods Delivered Free any Place in Town.
CALL AND SEE ME AND GET PRICES.
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THE HOUSEHOLD

DESIGN FOR NEW SKIRT.

Only Soft Materials Are Employed in Its Development, and the Effect Is Marvelous.

There is ushered into fashion's domain this winter a very pretty skirt which is divided into four parts—in fact it is called the four-pieced skirt. Henrietta, cashmere and lightweight ladies' cloth are the accepted materials for its development, for the heavier fabrics make up clumsily and without grace.

About six yards of material, double width of course, are required to make the four-pieced skirt, if full directions are carried out; but with a little deception it can be accomplished with just a little more than half as many.

NEW FOUR PIECED SKIRT.

In the former case, four little overskirts are made separately and put on the same band. In the latter a foundation skirt of silk or imitation silk is made and the miniature skirts sewed upon it, each overlapping the other enough to hide the heading so that a separate effect is maintained. The skirt has an abbreviated train and slightly sweeps the ground all around. There are no gathers nor plaits at the back and the opening is made upon the side to preserve an unbroken beauty of outline. Any bodice can be worn with the four-pieced skirt, and it is particularly dressy with the novel new silk waists that are so much the vogue.

SONGBIRDS FOR FOOD.

Thousands of Robins Shot Every Fall for the Morsel of Meat on Their Tiny Breasts.

In November the robins in flocks of hundreds make their way into the gardens of towns, as well as into the parks and fields and orchards about the bay of San Francisco, where many of the blessed wanderers are shot for sport and the morsel of meat on their breasts, says John Muir in the Atlantic. Man then seems a beast of prey, pray as he may. Not even genuine piety can make the robin-killer quite respectable. Saturdays are the great slaughter days in the bay region. Then the city pot-hunters, good and bad, with a ragtag of boys, go forth to kill, kept in countenance by a sprinkling of regular sportsmen arrayed in self-conscious majesty and leggings, leading dogs and carrying hammerless, breech-loading guns of famous makers. Over the fine landscapes the killing goes forward with shameful enthusiasm. After escaping countless dangers, thousands fall, big bagfuls are gathered, many are left wounded to die slowly, no Red Cross society to help them. Next day, Sunday, the blood and leggings vanish from the most devout of the bird butchers, and they go to church, carrying gold-headed canes instead of guns. After hymns, prayers and sermon they go home to feast, to put God's songbirds to use, put them in their dinners instead of in their hearts, eat them, suck the pitiful little drumsticks. It is only race living on race, to be sure, but Christians singing Divine love need not be driven to such straits, while wheat and apples grow, and the shops are full of dead cattle. Songbirds for food! Compared with this, to make kindling of our pianos and violins would be pious economy.

Nuts as a Popular Food.

Nuts have often been considered to be very indigestible, but doubtless much of this prejudice against them comes from the fact that they are very rarely properly masticated. They are rich in nutritive elements, and we know of no reason why they should not be a healthful article of food if properly prepared. They should be masticated very thoroughly, and oftentimes if they were baked and ground into a meal they would be used to much greater advantage. We believe that they would be a useful article of diet if prepared in this way and judiciously used with other lines of diet.

She Felt Hurt.

He—But, my dear, if she told it to you in confidence, you shouldn't tell me.

She (pouting)—Oh! well, if you don't care to hear it, never mind!—Puck.

HABITUAL BOARDERS.

The Kind Old Bachelor Grows Very Bitter in Discussing Their Alleged Shortcomings.

A dear old bachelor friend who comes to see us frequently broke forth the other day in a tirade against boarding-house women. Not the landladies, but the guests. "Of all the useless, inexcusable cumberers of the ground," said he, "they are the worst. The landlady is to be respected. She has a home and an occupation in this world, but her boarders have none. I don't speak of single women or business women—they have some excuse for boarding, though I think the wisest among them combine to keep house together—but the married women. Their husbands' duty in life is to earn money for the support of a home, and the men do it. The wives' duty is to make the home, but they shirk it. They spend their energies in dressing with as much elegance as they can command. They wear pretty breakfast sacks and put on silk gowns for dinner.

"They dress their hair elaborately; sometimes they dye it. At the table their idea of rational conversation is to find fault with the food. They are adepts at quickly and quietly seizing on celery, olives or any little delicacy which may not quite go round. After dinner they sit in rocking chairs, where they can command a view of the front steps, or of who goes out and comes in the hall. In the daytime, when they are not fussing over their wardrobes, they are haunting the shops and the bargain sales or visiting round in one another's rooms and abusing the landlady.

"They go to all the matinees they can and worship actors. Some of them study elocution or china painting or Delsarte or any other useless thing to fill up their time. They have no time or energy for charitable work; they have no money to take a pew in church. Besides, they generally don't believe in church. They like to go out Christmas or Easter to hear the music and find fault with the poor, fallible human beings who support such institutions. Their favorite literature is the society columns of the paper. They can tell all that the fine folk are doing as well as if they were intimate friends. They have themselves no circle of friends, only chance acquaintances—here today and gone to-morrow, wanderers from one boarding house to another, like themselves. They have no duties, no responsibilities. They'd be afraid to take a $20 flat and wear a print wrapper and do their own work, and make homes for their husbands and children. Is there anything more wretched than children brought up in a boarding house? Those idiot women would not be capable of it. Besides, they would think themselves coming down in the world. They actually believe the kind of life they lead to be superior. If they started out with a normal allowance of heart and brain, ten years of boarding-house life bankrupts them."—Chicago Post.

BAG FOR STOCKINGS.

An Easily Made Article That Will Save the Housekeeper Much Worry and Trouble.

A stocking bag is a useful thing for the housewife who has to darn the hose of her family. It is as easily made as it is convenient.

Take a yard of pretty cretonne, with a small figure; three yards of satin ribbon an inch wide, to match the cretonne in color, a small piece of white flannel, some stiff pasteboard and a spool of silk. Cut four circular pieces of the pasteboard, each one seven

STOCKING BAGS.

inches in diameter. You may cut them out by a large saucer, or a bread and butter plate. Cover these pieces smoothly with cretonne and overhang them two together, as if for a pocket pin cushion, with the sewing silk. The puff should be a straight piece of cretonne 60 inches long and 12 inches wide. Turn in the edges on the sides of this strip and gather to fit the circular pieces, to which the strip must be neatly overhanded. Leave the ends open for the mouth of your bag, which is a full puff, with a circular disk in the center of each side. Make for the outside of one of these disks a piece of the same size and shape. Cut from the flannel several leaves of the same shape, but smaller by an inch in diameter, buttonhole stitch the edge of each leaf with sewing silk and fasten them to the circle on the bag. They are to form a needle book for darning needles.

Fasten the embroidered cover over this and sew a bow of ribbon where it is fastened.

On the opposite side of the bag a piece of cretonne is set for a pocket gathered at the top by an elastic run in a casing, and at the bottom by two shirrings. This pocket is to hold darning cotton. Hem the ends of the puff for a casing and run two pieces of ribbon in for strings to draw the bag up. The interior is the receptacle for the stockings.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Nutrition in Oysters.

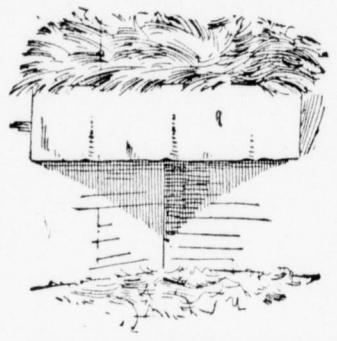
A quart of oysters contains, on the average, about the same quantity of nutritive substance as a quart of milk or a pound of very lean beef.

THE FARMING WORLD

AN EXCELLENT IDEA.

Roosting and Nesting Device for Leghorn Fowls Which Prevents Freezing of Combs.

The cut shows a very excellent roosting and nesting device that has done duty in the cold of a Maine winter. It is in use for a small pen of Leghorns—a breed that must be kept warm at night, if eggs are to be had at this season of the year. The roost is put across the corner of the pen, and a piece of



ROOST PROTECTED BY NEST.

burlap is stretched before it. A few crosspieces are laid across the corner at the curtain's upper edge, and on these is piled a lot of waste hay, making a very warm roosting place. The Leghorns delight to fly upon this hay and lay their eggs, under the impression that they are stealing away their nests. Humoring a Leghorn in this way is conducive to laying, and the eggs can easily be reached. As the whole thing can be put up in five minutes' time, there is no excuse for frosted combs on the Leghorns.—Webb Donnell, in Orange Judd Farmer.

THE RENOVATED EGG.

New Grade of Hens' Fruit Has Just Made Its Appearance in the Cheap Shops of London.

The "family doctor" is responsible for a new terror. This is the renovated egg. We are all familiar with the ordinary gradations of the egg—the new-laid egg, the fresh egg, the breakfast egg, the family egg and the cooking egg. And, after these, used to come simply the "egg," of which the purveyor could not even boast that it was good enough to cook with, but the purchaser could not deny that it really was an egg. This was the class of egg used, so some aver, to give the gloss to confectioners' pastry; and below even the rank of commercial utility there was still the election egg, a handy missile whose demerits as a comestible became virtues when exploded upon an opposition platform. Here, one might have thought, we had reached the very lowest depths of eggdom; but it seems that there is yet another grade, namely, the renovated egg. This is an egg which has become too palpably stale, soiled and mildewy in appearance to be sold under any appellation whatever until a composition of diluted vitriol has been applied to it. Then the shell puts off its hues of decay and gleams with a maiden snow-white purity that tempts the too trustful passer-by.

The vender will not exactly guarantee that the eggs are new-laid, but "they've just come in, and you can see for yourself, ma'am, what they're like." So the purchaser purchases; but, alas! the virtues of the diluted vitriol have not penetrated beyond the shell, and it is a distressed lodger who rings up the landlady to tell her that the breakfast egg which she has provided ought to have been an election egg at least a month previously.—London Globe.

Quality Determines Price.

Make it a point to have your poultry of the best quality before shipping to market, says the New York Produce Review. One who is not accustomed to visiting the large markets knows nothing of the enormous amount of inferior poultry that is sold and which largely affects the prices, yet there is always a demand for that which is good and at a price above the regular quotations. The assorting of the carcasses before shipping also leads to better prices. Old roosters, which seldom sell at more than half price, should not be in the same boxes or barrels with better stock, and to ship poultry alive and have roosters in the coop with fat hens is simply to lower the price of the hens, as the buyer will estimate the value by the presence of the inferior stock. In fact, never send any poultry to market unless in first-class condition, and under no circumstances ship the inferior with that which is better.

Soft Food and Disease.

There is a partiality for soft foods, because by their use many substances in a fine condition can be given; but it is a mistake to feed soft food oftener than once a day to three days in the week. Too much soft food causes the gizzard to be idle, and, being deprived of its use, the fowl becomes diseased. The gizzard is an organ that performs a certain duty, just as is required of the heart or liver, and any system of feeding that takes largely from the gizzard the duty which devolves upon it will in the end prove detrimental. It is not out of place to allow soft foods, but the larger proportion of the food should be unground, so as to keep the gizzard active; hence whole grains are essential to success. When too much soft food is allowed the crop frequently remains full and food does not pass through the gizzard.—Farm and Fireside.

SPECIALTY FARMING.

It Draws Constantly on the Fertility of the Soil Without Permitting Renovation.

Specialty farming means devoting the larger part of the time to the production of one crop. This crop may be wheat, corn or cotton and there are large sections in this country devoted almost wholly to one or another of these crops. One year's failure of the special crop of any of these sections means serious inconvenience to farmers, and a failure for two or more successive years leads to ruin. From the orange groves of Florida and the cane lands of Louisiana to the wheat fields of North Dakota the specialty farmer is liable to work without profit because of barren years or low prices. It is true that each section is better for some one crop than for any other, and it is good policy to devote a considerable part of the time and the farm to that crop. The good farmer will endeavor to learn which crop is the most profitable, and that having been settled he will try to learn everything that is to be known about that particular crop. At the same time he will learn something concerning every other crop which he can grow, in order that he may diversify his productions as much as possible.

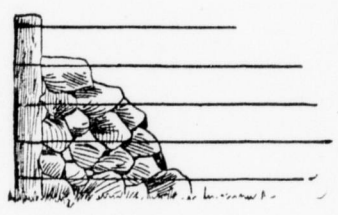
Specialty farming is always destructive farming, as it makes a rotation of crops impossible and draws constantly on the fertility of the soil without permitting renovation except by the direct application of fertilizers, a costly way of maintaing fertility, no matter what is used for this purpose.

The farmer who plants a variety of crops, keeps sheep, cattle and hogs and takes good care of everything, is always ready for any season or any peculiar condition of the markets. He may not have any especially fat years, but he will never have total loss to contend with and on the whole will have greater profits and fewer losses.—Farmers' Voice.

ANCHORING POSTS.

An Important Item in the Construction of Durable and Satisfactory Wire Fences.

The great secret of getting a satisfactory "stand" of wire fence is to have the end and corner posts most firmly braced. There are various methods—with wooden braces, making a sort of truss between the end and the neighboring posts, as well as by wires anchored to huge bowlders sunk in the ground outside the corner. There is



HOW TO ANCHOR POSTS.

considerable work and more or less uncertainty in these plans, while the one suggested herewith is easily put in force and makes a very firm corner. Stones are piled up against the post as shown—in both directions, or at right angles if the post be at a corner. Where stones are plenty, as they are all through the northern and eastern states, such a corner can quickly be established.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Farm fewer acres and rent the balance of the farm.

Sawdust is a good absorbent when used as bedding.

It is claimed that artichokes are a good conditioner and preventive of swine disease.

Chicago commission men keep owls to keep rats and mice away. They are better than cats, it is said.

Winter time affords an opportunity to make repairs of implements and machinery for next season's use.

With a homemade wooden snowplow and a horse all the walks about the house could be cleaned of snow in a few minutes.

Grow plenty of grass and keep all the stock that it will support. Farmers who have made money usually have made it through live stock.

The wind that comes through a crack in window or door is biting cold in winter, and it is just as cold where it comes through the crack of the stable.—Western Plowman.

Sinks for Farm Kitchens.

Every farmer's kitchen should be furnished with a sink, into which both hard and soft water should be brought by pumps. It is not always convenient to have the well water thus brought, but there is no reason why the cistern water should not be. The sink should connect with a drain for the carrying away of waste water. If water must be brought into the house in pails, it surely is too much to ask that it be carried out in the same manner and thrown on the ground to make a spot offensive to sight and smell and a breeding place for flies. At one end of the sink a long, broad shelf makes a good place to put dishes as they are wiped, and under this should be drawers for dish wipers and kitchen aprons, and a cupboard for teapot and coffee pot.

Fertilizing Sour Lands.

The first object sought in fertilizing should be to correct the acidity of the soil and to set up the processes of decomposition of the organic matter and nitrification so as to convert the inert into valuable plant food. Liberal applications of decomposing manures, such as barnyard manure, in connection with dressings of lime, have usually been found effective for this purpose.—Farmers' Review.

A Double Crop of Apples.

On a Long Island farm is an apple tree which bore two crops of fruit the past year, and the farmers are taking unusual interest in this peculiarity of nature. Just as much interest has been shown in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has the peculiarity of curing dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and blood disorders that other remedies fail to benefit. In chronic cases it rarely fails, and t cures whenever a cure is possible.

Wanted a Cyclorama.

Mrs. Fatpurse—You paint pictures to order, don't you?

Great Artist—Yes, madam.

"Well, I want a landscape with lots of deer and bucks, and quail, and partridges, and pheasants, and cattle, and sheep, and pigs, and so on, you know; and put a lake and an ocean in—fresh and salt water, you know; and be sure to have plenty of fish swimming around, because it's for the dining room."—Boston Globe.

From Baby in the High Chair

to grandma in the rocker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long-desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee at ¼ the price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is come to stay. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

It All Depended.

The General—I have stood unmoved when shells were bursting round me. Could you?

The Actor—Well, that would depend a great deal on the age of the eggs.—Stray Stories.

Pleasant, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Feminine Sisterliness.

"What made you lose your place in the line?"

"Because I wasn't going to be kissed by the lieutenant right after he had smacked that odious, peppermint chewing Bagley girl!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—Jennie Pinckard, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

Never be at your place of business when a person wants to borrow money of you, because if you are in you will be out, but if you are out you will be in.—Town and Country Journal.

We may listen, but we generally think less of a man after he tells some family secrets.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

"After all, in spite of what they say of the pace of this age killing, lots of millionaires seem to live to a good old age." "Yes, it's their agents that do the dying."—Town Topics.

They had been "keeping company" for eight years, and when he finally proposed and was accepted in the ardor of his enthusiasm he exclaimed: "Darling, you are worth your weight in gold!" With almost cruel facetiousness she replied: "That is saying a good deal, for it was an awful long wait."—Richmond Dispatch.

Richard—"Wonder if we can get a drink at this place?" William—"Don't know. We can find out by going in, I suppose." Richard—"Thanks; don't care if I do."—Larks.

"Lemme get out," said the thin man who had been looking out of the window. "What's the matter?" "Here comes that friend who is always telling me how I'll undermine my health if I keep on worrying. He scares me worse than the grip."—Washington Star.

"He called me a lobster," said the man with the short hair and the hard face. "What did you do?" said the man with the cigarette fingers. "I made him crawfish."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Foleigh—"Oh, John, the paper is offering a prize for a description of a model husband." Mr. Foleigh—"You want to take a try at it." "Yes, please." "All right. Just get the pen, ink and paper, and I'll dictate to you."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Tastes.—Moth—"I overheard some callers saying this room is furnished in execrable taste." Other Moth—"Why, the idea! I never ate more palatable upholstery in my life!"—Detroit Journal.

Peaceable Red Men.—"Are the Indians near your ranch troublesome?" "Naw. They ain't got nuthin' we want."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Keep Coughing

We know of nothing better to tear the lining of your throat and lungs. It is better than wet feet to cause bronchitis and pneumonia. Only keep it up long enough and you will succeed in reducing your weight, losing your appetite, bringing on a slow fever and making everything exactly right for the germs of consumption.

Stop coughing and you will get well.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures coughs of every kind. An ordinary cough disappears in a single night. The racking coughs of bronchitis are soon completely mastered. And, if not too far along, the coughs of consumption are completely cured.

Ask your druggist for one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster.

It will aid the action of the Cherry Pectoral.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write us freely. You will receive a prompt reply that may be of great value to you. Address.
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DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza. Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

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Some symptoms: uneasiness, weight and tension over stomach, heartburn, sour stomach, bloating, sour eructation, spitting food, belching wind, offensive breath.

If you are a sufferer from any of the symptoms here given we want you to consider that when you take this medicine you are not taking a preparation hastily gotten together to sell, but one evolved by many years of hard study and wide experience in private practice by a physician of recognized eminent abilities.

If not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by

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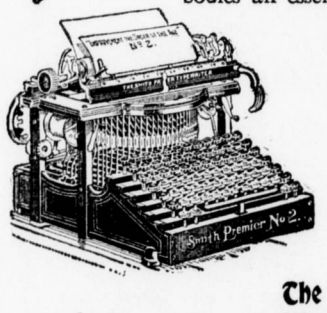

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Mr. Bryan should be careful how he expands in his anti-expansion flights. President McKinley is a various and versatile politician. He was against the war before the war; and he may be against expansion if he shall find the path too costly or difficult to follow. Should Mr. Bryan by the ides of March find himself on the same side of the fence as the President he would not only have wasted his breath but he would be minus an issue. And would not that be saddening?—Philadelphia Record.

Philadelphia Press of Jan. 1, 1898:

The Ohio senatorial contest will very nearly monopolize the political interest which centers around the opening of the new year. Today will probably determine whether the opposition to Mr. Hanna is simply thundering in the index without much real subsistence. By every code of political honor, as well as by every consideration of party interest and public advantage, Mr. Hanna is entitled to the election. He was the sole nominee of the state convention for the place. He was the only candidate through the campaign. He can be defeated only by perfidy, which must be condemned on every recognized principle of honorable political action. Looking at the matter on still higher grounds, Mr. Hanna ought to be elected because of his great part in shaping the course of the Republican party which resulted in the triumph of 1896, and because he is needed in its further councils. There is no ground upon which the warfare against him can be justified.

Philadelphia Press, Jan. 6, 1898:

The senatorial contest now proceeding in Ohio involves a good deal more than the election or defeat of Mark Hanna. It concerns the honor of men and of parties and the right of candidates to accept a trust under a distinct pledge, and then when elected to prove unfaithful to it. These are more important than the success of any man in this instance or in any other contest. * * * There may be private grievances in Ohio, of which the public know nothing. But politics is no place for grievances. Party organization would be impossible if every man were to seek revenge for what he conceived to be his private wrongs. The place to have fought Mr. Hanna was in the state convention of last year, and before the Republican party had endorsed him for senator, or else through an open and manly repudiation of the party declaration. That endorsement having been given and accepted, it should now be adhered to, and the Republican name saved from the claim of perfidy and dishonor.

Philadelphia Press, Jan. 9, 1898:

The clouds which have overhung the Ohio senatorial election seem to be breaking up, and there appears now to be a fair prospect of Senator Hanna's election. The actual recapture of two of the bolters who have come over to his column will have a moral weight greater even than mere number. It shows the effect of the awakened public sentiment, and will dispirit and discourage the opposition. Mr. Hanna has made his enemies. No man could perform the great work he has done during the last three years without making them. But his personality is only a secondary matter. He is the representative of the party and the embodiment of its will and its unity. He was made its candidate and was accepted as such. The fight against him was not open and frank, but stealthy and insiduous. It involved a violation of every code of personal and political honor, and this attempt to betray and defeat the party and to jeopardize every high public interest for mere personal revenge and malevolence has arroused a tempest of indignation before which the conspirators will find it hard to stand.

Philadelphia Press, Jan. 12, 1898:

Senator Hanna wins his fight. * * * The defeat of the shameless conspiracy which trampled on all political principle and disregarded all public honor is immeasurably more important than any individual fate. There is no measure of condemnation too severe for the treachery of this plot. * * * He was made the candidate of his party by a unanimous vote. There was no other aspirant. The conspirators were pledged to his support. If there is any code of political integrity or personal honor among men it bound all Republicans to accept a judgment thus pronounced and action thus sealed. * * *

The election of Mr. Hanna retrieves what was a most deplorable and dangerous situation. His defeat, in view of all it involved, would have been a great misfortune. It would have jeopardized Republicanism in the senate when it needs to gain instead of being able to suffer losses. * * *

And the Philadelphia Press is but one of a number of papers which allow their political news and opinions to be shaped by the Wanamaker advertisements as though he owned them outright.

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An exceptional opportunity offered to young men and young women to prepare for teaching or for business. Four regular courses; also special work in Music, Shorthand, Typewriting. Strong teaching force, well graded work, good discipline and hard study, insure best results to students of

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BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA R. R

Time Table taking Effect June 6th, 1898.

"The Grand Scenic Route."

Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad and Connections.

READ UP.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	.....	.....
ar. K't'ng Smt...	8 55	7 38	.....	12 25	.....	.....
.... Austin,.....	8 10	7 08	.....	12 00	.....	.....
....Costello,.....	.....	7 00	.....	11 53	.....	.....
...Wharton,.....	.....	6 46	.....	11 41	.....	.....
Cross Fork J'ct,	.....	6 00	.....	10 56	.....	.....
....Corbett,.....	.	5 31	.....	10 29	.....	.....
...Germania,....	.....	5 20	.....	10 18	.....	.....
dp. Galeton.....	P. M.	5 13	.....	10 12	.....	.....
ar, "	7 10	.....	12 55	10 00	.....	.....
... Gaines, ...	6 55	.....	12 41	9 42	.....	.....
..Sabinsville,..	6 30	.....	12 17	9 06	.....	.....
...Westfield,...	6 19	.....	12 06	8 52	.....	.....
.. Knoxville ...	6 05	.....	11 50	8 30	.....	.....
....Osceola,....	5 55	.....	11 41	8 07	.....	.....
....Elkland,....	5 51	.....	11 36	7 58	.....	.....
Lv Addison,....	5 15	.....	11 05	7 15	.....	.....
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	.....	.....

READ DOWN.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	.....	.....
Lv K'ting Smt...	.....	12 40	7 50	9 10	.....	.....
.....Austin.....	6 40	1 05	8 20	9 50	.....	.....
....Costello.....	6 47	1 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
....Wharton.....	6 59	1 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cross Fork Jct.	7 44	2 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
....Corbett.....	8 11	2 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
....Germania....	8 22	2 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ar. Galeton,..	8 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Galeton,..	8 38	2 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....Gaines.....	8 52	3 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
..Sabinsville....	9 21	3 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
...Westfield.....	9 33	3 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
.. Knoxville....	9 47	3 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
....Osceola	9 58	4 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
....Elkland	10 03	4 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ar..Addison.....	10 34	4 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	.....	.....	.....	.....

Read up. Read down.

P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....
.....	5 10	10 00	Ar..Galeton..Lv	6 30	1 05	.....
.....	4 51	9 41	.....Walton.....	6 47	1 24	.....
.....	4 27	9 17	..Newfield Jct...	7 13	1 50	.....
.....	4 09	8 59	West Bingham,.	7 30	2 06	.....
.....	3 58	8 48	.... Genesee....	7 41	2 18	.....
.....	3 53	8 43	.... Shongo	7 46	2 24	.....
.....	3 30	8 20	dp Wellsville ar	8 06	2 46	.....
.....	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....
.....	4 40	10 10	ar..Galeton..lv	8 25	2 00	.....
.....	4 20	9 58	.....Gaines.....	8 43	2 26	.....
.....	3 50	9 38	lv...Ansonia ..ar	9 15	3 00	.....

STATIONS.

.....	P. M.	A. M.	ar dp	A. M.	P. M	A. M.
.....	2 00	7 30	Cross F'k Junc.	11 00	6 00	.....
.....	1 00	6 30	dp Cross Fork ar	12 00	7 00	.....

All trains run daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

At Keating Summit with W. N. Y. & P. R. R. for all points north and south.

At Ansonia with Fall Brook R. R. for all points north and south.

At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. R. R. west for Coudersport, east for Ulysses and points on Cowanesque Valley branch of Fall Brook R. R.

At Genesee for points on the New York & Pennsylvania R. R.

At Addison with Erie R. R., for points east and west.

At Wellsville with Erie R. R. for points east and west.

H. C. UNDERHILL, Gen'l Pass. Agt, Buffalo, N. Y.
C. W. GOODYEAR, Gen'l Man'gr. Buffalo.
W. W. ATWOOD, Supt. Addison. N. Y.
W. C. Park, Supt. Austin, Pa.

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Ready For Christmas.

Every department in our great store is ready for Christmas trade.

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Grand Display in basement, of holiday goods. Infinite variety of attractions for the children.

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Special o-o Bargains IN BABY CARRIAGES

Having purchased the largest and most handsome line of those goods I shall be compelled to cut close to the cost in order not to carry any over to another season. Come quick and get your pick.

PARLOR SUITES,	BED-ROOM SUITES,
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SIDEBOARDS,	HAT RACKS,
LOUNGES,	DESKS,
EASELS.	Etc.. Etc

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Best Furniture.

We have the largest line ever exhibited in Cameron county.

Geo. J. LaBar.

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Next to Bank, Emporium, Pa.

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We have concluded to give our customers some rare bargains this month and to start the ball rolling will close out

WINTER OVERCOATS AT COST.

Have you examined those handsome Gents Handkerchiefs. The latest out. They are beauties.

Have you looked at our new and stylish neckwear? You miss something nice.

Do you own a storm Overcoat? We will sell you one dirt cheap.

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- - -

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